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WITH A SUPPLEMENT,
FIVEPENCE.



THE WAR: FALL OF STRASBOURG—DEPARTURE OF FRENCH PRISONERS.
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COUNT BERNSTORFF ON BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

Belligerent Governments are always exacting in their expectations from neutrals. Unfortunately, moreover, war has been so common that belligerent rights, as they are called, have gradually extended themselves at the expense of natural and normal rights. Two Powers go to war with each other, as in the case of France and Germany. Other Powers may have done all they could do to prevent it, but without effect. Passion is deaf to reason—the interests of the hour are held superior to the dictates of immutable justice. One of the nations hurls against the other a declaration of war. Instantly the international obligations of all the non-belligerent Powers are changed and made more stringent. International law, indeed, which means the recognised principles of duty owed by one country to another, has been made chiefly by war, and represents, to a great extent, the restrictions which fighting men have imposed upon non-combatants. It has never been reduced to a written code. It is, at best, but a bundle of precedents reduced to some semblance of system by erudite jurists. As such, it bears harshly upon the interests of weak and peace-loving civilised communities. It embodies, for the most part, claims made upon bystanders for the convenience of "the ring." Every nation, in turn, appeals to it, and, in turn, repudiates it—appeals to it as a belligerent, repudiates it as a neutral. The present, of course, is not the fitting time to revise international law in the interest of non-combatants; but the attack made by Count Bernstorff, on behalf of the North German Confederation, on British neutrality, can hardly fail to revive in our minds doubts we have long entertained as to how far international law is founded upon justice.

Belligerent rights come into being only when two or more nations have proclaimed war with each other; and, in a large measure, they deal with the ordinary rights of the nations which decline to take a side in the war. They have no analogy in private life. If A falls out with B, and the quarrel is pushed to extremities, neither of them thinks himself entitled thereupon to place C, D, and E under special restrictions in the conduct of their business. France and Germany, always somewhat jealous of each other, are unhappily at this present moment struggling for mastery with all the deadly energy of which they are capable. Great Britain deplores the fact—did her utmost to prevent it—but, failing in that, refused to become a participant in it. Why should the combatants, because they are combatants, obtain a wider claim than they had before of interference with the manner in which Great Britain chooses to carry on her commercial transactions? In other words, why does international law give increased rights to those who fight, and impose increased restrictions upon those who do not? Or why must the interests of non-combatants be always set aside to suit the interests of belligerents? When, for example, Count Bernstorff says, in his despatch to Lord Granville, dated no longer ago than the 8th inst., "I am of opinion that the right of the belligerent Powers to complain about the attitude of a neutral State does not so much originate in its accidental municipal law as in the international law with which it is the duty of every Government to bring its own laws into harmony," what does he really suggest but this, that nations which have drawn the sword may insist on rights, and nations which have left it in the scabbard must think only of duties? In theory, surely, the rule should point the other way. The Powers that break the peace should be compelled to submit to a limitation of their normal claims, and their appeal to arms, in place of making heavier, should lighten the international obligations of neutrals.

Whilst, however, we look with mistrust upon the entire breadth of ground upon which the rights of belligerency are said to rest, we do not consider it necessary to take up any such abstract position in reply to Count Bernstorff. He complains that her Majesty's Government persist in disregarding, if not the amended municipal laws of the United Kingdom, at any rate the implied obligations which they enforce, in favour of the French and against the Germans. He adduces proof that the British Government have legal authority, by proclamation or Order in Council, to prohibit, either to be exported or carried coastwise, "arms, ammunition, and gunpowder," and to require any exporter of British manufactures "to declare, in a shipping bill, the marks, numbers, description of packages, and the quantity, quality, and description of goods about to be shipped for exportation." Here, therefore, he contends, is ample power on the part of the Government to comply with the wishes of the North German Confederation in prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition to France; and here, also, is the mode specified by law in which the thing may be done. After referring to several cases of infraction which, from day to day, he had brought under the notice of the Foreign Secretary, he writes:—"I am unable to admit that it is compatible with strict neutrality to buy up in this country, under the eyes and with the cognisance of her Britannic Majesty's Government, many thousands of breechloaders, revolvers, and pistols, with the requisite ammunition, in order to arm therewith the French people, and make the formation of fresh army corps possible, after the regular armies of France had been defeated and surrounded."

The question is whether articles which are declared contraband of war by a belligerent should thenceforth

cease to be exportable, at the risk of the owners, to the enemy's country. The Queen, by her Proclamation of neutrality, withdraws her protection as well as countenance from those who, in opposition to her expressed will, choose to carry on trade with either of the belligerents in contraband goods. It were much to be desired that manufacturers and merchants would, in all cases, honourably respond to the Royal appeal. It is certainly vehemently to be deprecated that a neutral State can be brought to the verge of war, and may ultimately be dragged into it, by the inordinate lust for pecuniary gain of a few private individuals. Such, however, is the possibility, remote as it may seem. But this is one case—that brought before Earl Granville is quite another. It is well that the Legislature has armed her Majesty's Government with legal authority to stop the exportation of arms and ammunition during the continuance of hostilities between neighbouring Powers, because circumstances may arise to render an export trade in those articles dangerous to the defensive capabilities of the United Kingdom. But it does not follow that because Ministers have the authority they are bound to exercise it at the call of either of the belligerents.

Count Bernstorff's lengthy and elaborate despatch to Earl Granville, though unimpeachable in point of taste and temper, proceeds all along on the assumption that neutrals must give way to the convenience of belligerents. But what if we listened to him? His contention is that our Ministers are bound to stop or to divert the usual course of British trade in certain goods in order to guard the belligerent rights of Germany. Would not France immediately complain, and be justified in complaining, that we were going out of our way merely for the purpose of giving exceptional advantages to her enemy? In the present instance, England's impartial neutrality bears hard upon Germany, because Germany has no sufficient power at sea to stop contraband trade. But really, England ought not to be held responsible for that. She applies the same rule to both parties. It is not her business, nor, indeed, is it possible, to adjust the operation of that rule to the differences of position occupied by each of the belligerents. In conformity with her canon of neutrality, she gives, it may be said, an equal ration to each—but if one has good teeth to make the best of it, and the other has none that are presently serviceable, she ought not to be blamed for the inequality which arises solely out of natural causes.

THE WAR.

Since the time last week at which our record of the current news of military operations was made up, there has been no change, up to the hour of this present writing, in the state of affairs before Paris; but several batteries for heavy siege guns have been constructed on the hills between Sèvres, St. Cloud, and Bougival. At St. Cloud a mortar battery menaces the Champs Elysées, the Avenue de l'Impératrice, and the Quartier Haussmann. The redoubt at Villejuif, being commanded by the forts of Bicêtre and Ivry, has been abandoned by the Germans, and is reoccupied by the French. The latter construct fresh earthworks between Vitry and Villejuif, and opposite Meudon, and in other places. Paris will probably be summoned to surrender before the bombardment commences.

Balloons are daily sent off from Paris, and are carried by the prevailing winds to the provinces which are unoccupied by the Germans. They are followed by Prussian light cavalry as long as they continue in sight. Two balloons with complete official correspondence have been captured, but other balloons have been more fortunate. One balloon, named the Armand Barbès, conducted by M. Trichet, which ascended from Montmartre at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Friday week (not in the night of Thursday week, as stated in an erroneous account, copied by us in another page) came down safely at Mondidier, near Amiens, on Saturday afternoon. It carried, besides the conductor, no less a person than M. Leon Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, with his private secretary, M. Spuller. The Minister, immediately upon landing, proceeded by railway to Rouen, and thence to Tours, where he arrived on Sunday morning. The same balloon conveyed some mail-bags for the post office, containing a quantity of letters, amongst which were those of our own Paris Correspondent, intended for publication in this Journal, with a series of sketches representing the scenes daily witnessed by him in the besieged city. That particular batch of letters and sketches, made up on the 4th inst., has not yet been delivered in London; but we have just received a batch, of later date, posted by our Correspondent in Paris last Tuesday. The sketches will appear in our next; the letters, with an interesting diary, are given in this Number.

There has been much fighting, towards Orleans, between a portion of the Crown Prince of Prussia's army, under General von der Tann, and the vanguard of the new French army of the Loire. It has resulted, after several conflicts again and again renewed, in the defeat of the French, last Monday, near Toury, with the loss of 2000 men taken prisoners and three guns. Orleans was occupied by the Germans on Tuesday, the French army being driven to their encampment on the left bank of the Loire. The French, under General Reyau, had advanced from Orleans, and on Wednesday week they forced back the invaders upon Arthenay, upon Toury, and all along that line to Etampes, as well as from Pithiviers and Malesherbes, from Vendôme and Châteaudun, on the other lines east and west, till they were glad to mass their forces at Etampes, Dourdan, and Rambouillet. Since then, however, the Germans have been regaining lost ground.

On Friday week great sorties were made from Metz. Marshal Bazaine was apparently trying to cut his way out by Thionville to Luxembourg. The attack was made from Ladon and Champs Grandes, and other villages north of Fort St. Eloi. The Prussians lost their first line, but rallied, and drove back the French. The villages were afterwards taken by storm. It is said that 40,000 French were engaged. The Prussians lost about 700 men, the French twice that number. The health of Prince Frederick Charles is quite restored.

Some fighting has taken place in the Vosges, since the army lately besieging Strasbourg was made available to subdue the neighbouring country. On Thursday week a victorious engagement was fought by Major-General Gegenfeld's

brigade (Baden troops), between Raon l'Etape and St. Die, against large masses of Franks-Tireurs and detachments of French troops of the Line, under General Dupré. The French were dispersed, and their commander wounded. The German troops before Phalsbourg have been increased to four battalions, and provided with heavy guns from Strasbourg. The two fortresses of Alt Breisach and Neu Breisach, in Alsace, were bombarded on Friday week, but still refused to surrender. The French fleet has returned to the North Sea, threatening the Elbe. The siege of Verdun has been fairly commenced; that of Soissons is going on. The French Government at Tours is making great exertions to raise new forces, in the hope of compelling the Prussians to desist from the siege either of Paris or of Metz. The volunteers and irregulars are placed under the command of Garibaldi, who crossed over from Caprera to Marseilles and travelled at once to Tours, where his personal assistance was offered to the French Government and accepted by them. It is announced at Tours that the Italian Government has taken the initiative of a declaration by which it repudiates all notion of claiming Nice.

The members of the Government in Paris have annulled the decree of their colleagues at Tours, whereby the elections to the Constituent Assembly were fixed to take place on the 16th inst. The decree of the "delegates" is attributed to a "misunderstanding." The elections will not be held "until they can be carried out throughout the whole extent of the Republic."

The King of Saxony has instituted a special Grand Cross of the Military Order of St. Henry, which is to be worn exclusively by the King of Prussia. The order was presented to his Majesty, at Versailles, on Sunday.

The number of unwounded French prisoners now in Germany is 3577 officers and 123,700 men.

FROM INSIDE PARIS.

BY BALLOON POST.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

PARIS, Sept. 20, 1870.

I write this note under great doubt of its reaching you. You are of course aware that we are shut in and are reduced to balloon communication. For several days I have been occupying myself, in conjunction with other correspondents over here, in endeavouring to secure a regular communication with England. We treated with an aeronaut to take over ten letters for £50; but, at the last moment, he demanded £100, and we broke off the negotiation. This letter I trust to the balloon post, as I have intrusted several sketches; but I have been informed that, although the post office receives letters for foreign countries, it does not send them, but allows them to accumulate. If this reaches you it will apprise you that I sent off on Monday morning by a private balloon about half a dozen sketches and a complete diary of all that has transpired in Paris during the past fortnight—that is to say, since the commencement of the siege, and which I beg you to publish intact. I have arranged to send all sketches in triplicate, in the hope that one out of the three will come to hand.

Paris is very determined, and everything that modern science can accomplish has been had recourse to to put the capital in a state of defence such as the world has never before known; but I fear the superior calibre of the Prussian artillery, and I fear our food supply will fail us. In the diary to which I allude are some interesting passages on this point. I dare say you may obtain scraps of information from here, but I believe I am the only correspondent who is chronicling all that transpires day by day; and it is the completeness of my narrative that will constitute its value. I expect it will reach you in time for next Number, and will fill fully two pages; but two pages filled at this moment with intelligence from Paris ought to be of considerable interest and of some value to the Paper, as it will show beyond a doubt that it has its correspondent and artists inside and around the walls of Paris. We are blocked in on all sides a full week before we anticipated the result. It is only a few days ago that the telegraph signalled the proximity of the Prussians north and east of Paris, and yesterday they had so far surrounded the capital as to be able to cut the last telegraph wires and pull up the rails of the last railway that ran trains out of Paris. The omnibuses to the environs outside the fortifications have ceased running; we are many days without letters and newspapers from England; and the letters which the post office receives from us for the provinces and abroad have little chance, we are told, of arriving at their destination.

Abandoned, as France seems to be, in the hour of her distress by every European Power—even by Italy, on whom she had an ineffaceable claim—she presents at the present moment a noble picture of courage and resolution which no reverses seem to damp. It is impossible for greater earnestness to be shown than is now being exhibited by the Parisians with respect to the defence of the capital. Trade is utterly at a standstill; for something like a couple of hundred thousand men, if not a much larger number, are taken entirely from their usual occupations. The sacrifice of property, too, has been enormous. The houses that have been demolished within the zone of the fire of the exterior forts and of the enceinte may be counted by thousands; not only complete streets, but entire villages have been destroyed, together with a large number of extensive factories and warehouses. Money will soon replace these after the peace, but money will not be able to replace equally soon the magnificent trees that lined the grand avenues leading out of Paris and the myriads of smaller trees that have been felled in the Bois de Boulogne and de Vincennes, and a hundred other places. In addition to these sacrifices, acres upon acres of standing crops, which the owners had neglected to gather in, were set fire to in the course of last week to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Prussians, who will, in consequence, impose heavier requisitions than they need have done on the inhabitants of the towns and villages encircling Paris.

That no means of defence may be neglected it has been determined to construct a line of barricades within the inner line of fortifications, and the notorious Henri Rochefort, who is no longer the orator of the mob, but the hard-working member of the Committee of National Defence, has been appointed president of the Commission, charged with the execution of this gigantic work.

We are threatened with being deprived alike of our water, save that which we obtain from the Seine, and of our gas. Artesian wells that supplied the larger factories within the city walls have already been placed at the disposal of the public, and it has been notified that inflammable oils are stored up in sufficient quantities to illuminate the city in the event of our gas supply failing us. The Government, at present, arbitrarily fix the price of butchers' meat, as it always has done with respect to bread; and it has been intimated that salt is not to be sold higher than threehalfpence the pound.

The executive has also provided the city with some powerful steam fire-engines, in the event of conflagrations ensuing through the bombardment. A sanitary commission has moreover been appointed to watch over the public health and to see to the disinfection of all refuse matter which can be no longer removed to a safe distance from the capital. All this watchfulness is very satisfactory; still, it is apt to put somewhat gloomy ideas into one's head.

Life in Paris to non-combatants like myself will be of a thoroughly ascetic character, so long as the Prussians keep up their blockade. All the theatres and other places of amusement are closed, and turned, for the most part, into ambulances. There are no more pleasant drives for us in the Bois de Boulogne; no more joyous Sunday excursions in the charming environs of the capital; no more agreeable afternoon loungings on the boulevards at the "hour of absinthe"—for all the familiar faces have disappeared thence. The satirical journals drop off one after another, caricaturing is at an end, and the majority of the daily papers have announced their intention to publish at Tours, Bordeaux, and other large centres of industry, where a freer circulation throughout France can be assured for them. The cafés are ordered to close at half-past ten o'clock, which can, however, be no particular hardship to anyone, as ordinarily the boulevards are completely deserted at that hour. Did I not sympathise, as one is certainly bound to do, with the calamities of a people with whom one has lived on terms of familiarity for a certain number of years, I should feel tempted to exclaim at the present moment, "From all these ills, O Fritz, hasten to deliver us!"

The number of provincial Gardes Mobiles now in Paris is so large that, in addition to billeting them upon the inhabitants, it has been found necessary to construct long lines of wooden huts along the exterior boulevards for their accommodation. A tax has just been decreed against all absentees ranging from 20f. the month upon a rental of from 600f. to 1000f. per annum, to 500f. a month on a yearly rental of 20,000f. and upwards.

The more important paintings at the Louvre and the Luxembourg have been taken out of their frames, it is reported, and placed with other works of art of priceless value in places of security; and to protect the residue of the Louvre collection as far as practicable against the effects of a bombardment the windows of the museum have been closed with sandbags and turf. The Bank of France has, of course, emptied its coffers and sent the plates from which its notes are printed to Lyons, and arrangements are made for burning in a single pile all the notes that may chance to be in its possession when the Prussians enter the capital.

THIRD WEEK OF THE SIEGE.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

I send herewith a diary of what has transpired here during the past week, in continuation of my diary called "The First Fortnight of the Siege," which was dispatched from here in the balloon Armand Barbès, which was to have left on Tuesday last, the 4th, but did not leave, owing to the wind, until the following Friday. You will find an account of its departure given in my notes. I hope that this copy, as it had been prepared with considerable care, and, moreover, described nearly the whole of the sketches (eleven in number) which I forwarded with it, has come to hand; though I have great doubts on the subject, as we have heard nothing respecting the balloon since its departure; one of the four carrier pigeons only having returned, but bringing no written note with it. A second balloon left Paris on the same day, and of this, too, we have no news, so that the common belief is, the wind having shifted due west, that they have fallen into the hands of the Prussians, or else have gone all the way to Switzerland.

I send you some duplicates of the former sketches, several of which I had photographed, for fear of an accident. If the weather be favourable, I shall send you a further communication the day after to-morrow.

Sunday, Oct. 2.—Paris knew for a certainty that Strasbourg and Toul had succumbed. The news was communicated in a proclamation by the Minister of the Interior, which was reproduced in all the evening papers. The shock was, for the moment, a most severe one, and people were inclined to give way to despair. It was not so much the loss of these towns, which had held out so heroically and beyond all hope, that they regretted; it was the moral effect which the loss of them would have on the armed defenders of the capital that they feared. Strange to say, however, after the effects of the first moments of depression had passed off, everyone resumed his habitual confidence, and spoke, in accordance with the prevailing fashion, of not permitting a single one of the several hundred thousand Germans now investing Paris to return to his native country. When one pointed out to them that the reduction of Strasbourg and Toul would set free another army of Prussians and any amount of siege artillery to be employed against the fortifications of Paris, their countenances fell for a moment, it is true; after which, they commenced to talk of what the thousand siege guns, capable of carrying between four and five miles, would do, which were now being cast at Paris with all speed.

General Burnside, of the United States army, arrived in Paris yesterday, having been allowed to pass through the Prussian lines. He had interviews with M. Jules Favre and other members of the Government, and the papers pretended that he came on some indirect mission, but they differed widely as to its presumed object. He quitted Paris at noon to-day, to proceed, it is said, to the Prussian head-quarters.

Sunday passed over without any military events of importance. The forts threw a few shells into the enemy's works, and a reconnoitring party, composed of troops of the Line, advanced to the banks of the Seine between Bezons and Argenteuil, and exchanged some shots with a Prussian post on the opposite side of the river. Other reconnoitring parties went out from forts Mont Valérien and Noisy; but only the latter seems to have achieved any result, having dislodged the Prussians from a post they occupied at Bondy.

Decrees were published postponing payment of the Michaelmas quarter's rent for a period of three months, and prescribing the reproduction of the city of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde in enduring bronze.

Monday, Oct. 3.—A funeral service was performed in an improvised chapel at the Palais des Champs Elysées over the body of General Guilhem, killed in the recent engagement at Chevilly. Among the immense concourse present were all the Generals now in Paris, together with a considerable number of superior officers of the army and the Mobile and National Guards. General Trochu delivered a brief address, saying that the deceased soldier had lived well, fought well, and died as a brave man, and that he commended his memory to them all. The body was subsequently removed to the Marshals' Vault in the Chapel of the Invalides, where it rests until the deceased General's family can remove it from Paris.

In the course of the afternoon some 10,000 armed National

Guards of Belleville, under the command of "Citizen Flourens," repaired to the Hôtel de Ville to press certain demands upon the Government, such as the immediate abandonment of what they termed the military tactics of the Empire—viz., the constant opposition of one Frenchman to three Prussians, the levy en masse of the entire nation, the immediate appeal to Republican Europe, the immediate election of a municipal commune, the discharge of all suspected Government functionaries in a position to betray the Republic, and the distribution, by the medium of the proposed municipal commune, of all articles of subsistence existing in the capital.

The *Rappel* came out to-day with an appeal from Victor Hugo to the Parisians, written in his accustomed high-flown style, which seems, however, to have lost its ancient effect, for the missive fell perfectly flat, and was quoted only by a few of the other papers. The most eloquent words now count for very little.

The military operations were confined to the throwing of a few shells into the enemy's works.

Tuesday, Oct. 4.—A reconnaissance was made in advance of the fort of Nogent by three companies of Mobiles and a detachment of Spahis, who, on nearing Neuilly-sur-Marne, came upon some Prussian advanced posts, which fell back on the approach of the French troops to a small wood, where some 500 men were in ambush. Spite of their well-sustained fire, the Spahis advanced steadily forward, and discharged their weapons right in face of the enemy, rendering some twenty of them hors de combat, after which the retreat was effected in good order.

In the afternoon a torpedo exploded at the Porte de Sablonville, near the Ternes, wounding eight persons, among whom were four Franks-Tireurs and a female. Torpedoes are laid down in the neighbourhood of all the entrances to Paris, and it is stated that this particular one exploded through some fault in its construction.

The *Electeur Libre* of this morning furnished the Parisians with a real treat. It seems that General Burnside had brought into Paris some English daily papers ten or twelve days old, which the *Electeur Libre* had succeeded in obtaining possession of, and reproduced from them all the more interesting telegrams, including "Fritz's" despatch to the Queen of Prussia announcing the investment of Paris, from Vincennes to Versailles, by his army; the King's despatch respecting the engagement at Châtillon, from which we learnt what has been kept quite secret, that the Prussians, in addition to seven cannon, had taken no less than 2500 prisoners. But the most consolatory information was that respecting the agitation in Posen, which had caused General Steinmetz to be relieved of his command and appointed to the Governorship of that Duchy.

To-day a notice was given to the holders of spirits stored at the entrepôt at Bercy to remove them forthwith and bury them under sand during the remainder of the siege. This, coupled with the instructions given by the Government respecting the steps to be taken by the inhabitants of Paris to guard against the effects of a bombardment, seemed to point to an approaching deluge of shells from the Prussian batteries, and people began to discuss the prospects of this or that quarter of the capital being the first to be honoured with the enemy's fire.

The fifth number of the Imperial correspondence was published to-day, and consisted of some long letters from M. Rouher to the Emperor upon the choice of a Minister of the Interior, and suggesting certain aspirants to the honour of being decorated. In the first letter he furnished a list of seven names, arranged, according to his ideas, in order of merit. The curious part of the affair is that the Emperor chose the individual who figured last on the list—namely, M. Pinard. Besides these communications from M. Rouher, the number contained a statement of the money which the ex-Emperor had invested, through the medium of Baring Brothers, in foreign funds and otherwise, since the year 1852, and amounting, to the end of 1866, to £933,000.

Wednesday, Oct. 5.—Fort Mont Valérien opened a vigorous cannonade on the wooded heights between St. Cloud and Bougival, driving some of the enemy's troops to take refuge in the latter village, whence, however, they were quickly dislodged by a few shells. Reconnoitring parties were also dispatched in the direction of Clamart without result, and towards Cretel, where some French sharpshooters unsuccessfully assailed a barricade of the enemy. The troops of the Line were more fortunate, as they succeeded in dislodging the Prussians from a post they had established in an out-building on the Lyons railway. Reinforcements to the enemy arriving, the French troops beat the accustomed retreat. It is always the same; and, in truth, the siege of Paris promises to be a singularly monotonous affair.

Thursday, Oct. 6.—The environs were enveloped in an autumnal mist, and, profiting by it, such of the inhabitants of St. Cloud as had not abandoned their homes on the approach of the Prussians, hastened into Paris, with the Mayor at their head. At St. Denis some French troops were installed in an intrenched camp, about 1000 yards in advance of the foremost exterior fort, and various reconnoitring parties of Franks-Tireurs were sent out in different directions, the principal, which was supported by five squadrons of cavalry, pushing forward to Argenteuil, on the one hand, and Châtou on the other, when, after exchanging some shots with the enemy's advanced posts on the opposite bank of the Seine, they returned into Paris.

A report of Count de Keratry's was published to-day advising the suppression of the prefecture of police and confiding such of the functions which it now exercises, and which it is desirable to maintain, to the magistracy, the municipality, and to the Minister of the Interior. All intervention of the police in political matters is, of course, to cease.

The *Gaulois* published to-day some extracts from the *Journal de Rouen* of Sept. 30, which were read with avidity. There were a few crumbs of comfort from the provinces, but one had to set against them a report from Orleans to the effect that, after a victorious engagement at Arthenay, the French commanders had determined to evacuate that city in view of the anticipated advance of a Prussian army under the command of Prince Albert of Saxony.

The sixth number of the Imperial correspondence, published to-day, contains a letter from Madame Lafarge to the Prince President of the Republic, who had ordered her to be set at liberty; letters from the Countess de Beauregard apropos of money, together with a vote of considerable sums which the ex-Emperor had commanded to be paid to her; a report from Colonel Espinasse, who had been charged with the revision of the judgments of the mixed commissions after the coup d'état, with various documents showing the system of bribery which was pursued with regard to various Paris journals.

In the afternoon of Thursday an explosion occurred at some chemical works, one report says, and a powder manufactory, says another, in the Rue Javal, adjoining the chiffonniers' quarter, at Grenelle, when no less than thirteen lives were sacrificed, in addition to some five individuals being

wounded. The entire factory is stated to have been levelled with the ground. The cause of the accident could not be discovered.

Friday, Oct. 7.—General Vinoy, protected by the fire of Forts Montrouge and Bicêtre, occupied the village of Cochan, and without encountering any serious obstacles. A reconnoitring party then went out in the direction of Clamart, and came back with some sacks of flour which had been discovered in the woods; and another party, which had pushed forward to Meudon, found the château completely evacuated by the Prussians, who had established themselves in some large breeding-stables on the plain of Les Bruyères. In the course of the day General Trochu visited all the advanced posts to the east of Paris, and at Nogent and Rosny passed the Breton Mobile Guard installed there in review, when he congratulated his compatriots on the ardent valour they had displayed during the siege.

One of M. Nadar's balloons, the Armand Barbès, made its ascent to-day from the Place de Saint Pierre at Montmartre, carrying with it, in addition to a considerable quantity of letters, M. Gambetta and his secretary. From a proclamation to the French people, with which the Minister of the Interior was provided, it appears that he has gone to join the Government at Tours, with the view of stimulating the provinces to hasten to the relief of Paris. "You who have already given us your sons," concluded the proclamation in question; "you who have sent us the valiant Mobile Guard, whose ardour and exploits are daily signalised, rise in a mass, and come to us. Alone, we shall know how to preserve honour; but with you and through you we swear to save France." A second balloon, named the Georges Sand, ascended from the Place de St. Pierre at the same time, taking with it two Americans on a mission of some kind or other for the French Government.

Saturday, Oct. 8.—More reconnoitring parties went out; one to Malmaison, where the troops entered through a breach in the park wall, made by the sappers who accompanied them, only to find, however, that the Prussians had been too quick for them, and had decamped, save a few troopers, who set spurs to their horses on seeing the French approach. Some shots were exchanged at Gennevilliers between a party of scouts belonging to the National Guard, who were under fire for the first time, and a Prussian post on the opposite side of the river, the result of which was slightly disastrous to the French.

A decree appeared to-day announcing the intention of the Government to take possession of all alimentary substances and forage at present stored in the magazines of the various railways, the price to be paid for them to be settled by the Minister of Commerce, in conjunction with the representatives of the railway companies.

The Central Republican committee, in conjunction with citizens Ledru Rollin, Felix Pyat, Blanqui, Delescluze, and Flourens—the chiefs of the Red Republican party, who are determined to embarrass the Government as much as they can—organised another manifestation at the Hôtel de Ville to-day, which this time was to be an unarmed one, and the object of which was to force the Government to consent to the immediate election of a municipal commune. Many thousand people assembled, including a considerable number of National Guards, and shouts were raised in front of the open windows of the Hôtel de Ville, where several members of the Government were seated, of "Vive la commune!" The only response this appeal met with consisted of the display of an armed battalion of National Guards drawn up in line in front of the railings of the building, behind which numerous companies of Gardes Mobiles, with fixed bayonets, were posted. Some delegates were eventually admitted, and told by M. Jules Ferry that the Government would not entertain their demand; and by the time the crowd had swollen to enormous dimensions General Trochu made his appearance on the scene, and rode unattended round three sides of the Place assailed with cries of "La commune! La commune!" uttered in a menacing tone, but to which he, however, made no response, and, on being joined by his staff, trotted off along the quays. The gates of the Hôtel de Ville were closed, and the "rappel" beaten, which brought other armed National Guards on the scene, prepared to support the Government in their decision. The Commander-in-Chief of the National rode from group to group and harangued the more violent among the crowd, but to no purpose. They demanded, and would have, the commune of Paris; and it was only on the place being completely occupied by National Guards friendly to the Provisional Government, and who pronounced emphatically against the election of the commune, that the agitators became quiet. At this moment the members of the Government appeared on the place, and passed the National Guards drawn up in line in review. The warm reception they met with on the part of these citizen soldiers, and the great majority of the people massed around the three sides of the place, furnished a convincing proof that these demonstrations got up by the more violent demagogues are entirely out of favour with nine-tenths of the Parisians. Shouts of "Vive la France!" "Vive la République!" "Vive le Gouvernement!" "Pas de Commune!" arose on all sides, and were prolonged until the Government of National Defence retired in front of the entrance to the Hôtel de Ville, where M. Jules Favre made an eloquent speech to the officers of the National Guard, congratulating them upon the attitude of their corps and the union that was shown to prevail, and urging them not to harbour any feelings of animosity in reference to what had transpired that day. "We have no enemies," said he, "and I do not think we can even call them adversaries. They have been led astray, but let us bring them back by means of our patriotism."

A heavy fall of rain eventually dispersed the assemblage most completely; but, spite of continued showers, towards dusk fresh battalions of National Guards came to signify their entire adhesion to the Government and their unqualified approval of the decision they had come to to postpone the municipal elections until after the termination of the siege.

[The above letters were both received on Thursday last. One of them contains several sketches, some of which will be engraved next week. The other letter of which mention is made, containing a diary of the doings in Paris during the first two weeks of the siege and a batch of sketches, has not yet come to hand.]

The ship Light Brigade, 2000 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. Mackay, Son, and Co., sailed on the 2nd inst. from Gravesend for Brisbane, Queensland—Captain Henry Evans; Surgeon-Superintendent, W. H. Maclean, Esq.; Mrs. Gaudin, matron. The Light Brigade is the 101st vessel that has sailed on the land order system of emigration under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government Office, 32, Charing-cross, London. She contains 389 souls, divided into paying, assisted, and free passengers; and consisting of 183 members of families, 117 single men, and 89 single females.



THE WAR: STREETS OF STRASBOURG DURING THE SIEGE.



THE WAR: FALL OF STRASBOURG—ENTRY OF GERMAN TROOPS BY THE PORTE BLANCHE.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Oaklands, in the county of Tyrone, Viscountess Stuart, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Bray, in the county of Wicklow, Lady M. Springfield, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at St. James's-square, Lady Augustus Herve, of a son.

On the 5th ult., at Simla, East Indies, the wife of Crawford Campbell, Esq., of a son.

On the 20th ult., at 50, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, Mrs. John Fair, of a daughter.

On Aug. 27, at Victoria, British Columbia, the wife of Staff-Commander D. Pender, R.N., of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at Newtownbarry, in the county of Wexford, the wife of John Oakes, Esq., Military Store Staff, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at the parish church, Corrofin, in the county of Clare, by the Ven. Arthur Tatton, Archdeacon of Kilfenora, the Rev. Patrick O'Rourke, A.M., of Ardroom, in the county of Cork, to Charlotte Lydia, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Synge, Esq.

On the 6th inst., at Pitmedden Udry, Aberdeenshire, Magdalen Frances, second daughter of Sir William Cootes Seton, Bart., to Arthur Talbot, fifth son of Charles James Bevan, Esq., of Bryanston-square, London.

On the 6th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Henry Howarth, Rector, assisted by the Rev. George Scarsbrook, Charles Rahn, Esq., of 80, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and of Shooter's-hill House, Pangbourne, Berks, to Jane Ann, fourth daughter of the late Richard Budgen, Esq., Commander, R.N., formerly of Woolwich, and niece of John Budgen, Esq., Commander, R.N., Secretary to the late Queen Caroline.

On July 14, at St. Cyprrian's Church, D'Urban, Natal, South Africa, by the Lord Bishop of Maritzburg, the Ven. F. S. Robinson, M.A., Archdeacon, to Mary Emily, eldest daughter of W. H. Addison, M.D.

On July 28, at Monaltrie, Richmond River, New South Wales, by the Rev. Rayner Winterbotham, R. E. de Bertodano Lopez, Esq., to Mary Jane Brand youngest daughter of William Wilson, Esq.

On the 12th inst., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, assisted by the Rev. Henry Awdry, Major George Arbutnot, Royal Artillery, son of Mr. J. A. Arbutnot, of Cowarth Park, Berks, to Caroline Emma Napier, youngest daughter of the late Captain A. Aitchison and granddaughter of Mr. James Farish, late Governor of Bombay.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Woodside, Moffat, N.B., Henry Allen, sixth son of the late Edward Alexander Samuels, Esq., C.B., H.M. Bengal Civil Service, aged 17. Friends are requested to accept this intimation.

On the 2nd inst., at Jerez de la Frontera, Richard Davies, Esq., of Jerez de la Frontera, and the Vigia, Madeira, aged 61.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of her nephew, J. T. Bayley, 9, Pyland-road, Richmond, Surrey, Miss Emma Eustance, of Bromley, Kent, aged 84. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 5th inst., at the Woodlands, at Putney, Margaretta, daughter of the late Henry Adams Mayers, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Redland, Gloucestershire.

On the 9th inst., at Fernhurst, Shipley, near Leeds, Mary Jane Susan, wife of Edward Salt, aged 29.

On the 10th inst., at the Rectory, Moira, county of Down, Sarah, wife of the Rev. William Henry Wynne, M.A., and daughter of the late Rev. James Saurin, D.D., Lord Bishop of Down.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22.

SUNDAY, Oct. 16.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary James A. Hussey, D.C.L., Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Prebendary Michael Gibbs, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street;—Chapels Royal, St. James's, the Rev. Alan G. Cornwall, M.A., Rector of Beverstone;—Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Stopford Brooke, Chaplain to the Queen;—Temple Church, morning, the Rev. J. F. Holland, M.A., minister of Quebec Chapel.

MONDAY, 17.—St. Etheldreda, or Audrey, queen and virgin. Battle of Neville's Cross (the Scotch defeated by Queen Philippa), 1346. Moon's last quarter, 6.13 p.m.

TUESDAY, 18.—St. Luke the Evangelist. Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, born, Oct. 18, 1831. Henry, Viscount Palmerston, Premier of England, died, 1865.

WEDNESDAY, 19.—The Battle of Leipzig ended (total defeat of Napoleon), 1813. Suppression of monasteries in Spain decreed, 1803.

THURSDAY, 20.—Dr. Thomas Linacre, founder of the Royal College of Physicians, died, 1524. Capitulation of Ulm and surrender of General Mack and the Austrian army to Napoleon I., 1805.

FRIDAY, 21.—Battle of Trafalgar (victory and death of Nelson), 1805. Venetia annexed to the kingdom of Italy by plebiscite, 1866.

SATURDAY, 22.—Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (thousands of French Protestants settled in England and Germany), 1685. Royal Horticultural Society premenade, 3 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 25	6 53	6 17	6 42	7 9	7 43	8 29
11 11	11 46	11 15	11 40	12 08	12 36	1 04

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.			
Oct. 5	30.002	49.7	48.1	95	10	43.0	53.8	NE. ENE. NNE.	38	0.00	0.00
6	30.077	50.0	48.7	81	8	45.4	56.0	NNW. W.	60	0.00	0.00
7	29.683	55.3	49.3	78	10	42.3	64.9	SSW. SSE.	318	0.26	0.18
8	29.618	66.8	52.1	80	5	54.9	66.2	SW.	298	0.18	0.00
9	29.618	66.8	52.1	80	5	54.9	66.2	SW.	298	0.18	0.00
10	29.496	43.6	34.5	73	3	35.0	52.6	NW. N. NNW.	182	0.00	0.00
11	29.884	42.7	32.7	68	1	32.8	54.3	W. WSW.	182	0.18	0.18

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30.256	30.151	29.908	29.177	29.390	29.369	29.38
Temperature of Air ..	51.3°	51.9°	57.1°	62.9°	56.2°	46.9°	44.9°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	50.5°	47.9°	54.8°	57.2°	52.0°	41.5°	41.9°
Direction of Wind ..	NE.	NNW.	SSW.	SW.	W.	NW.	W.

NEW POSTAL TARIFF.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can now be supplied by post, direct from the Office, 198, Strand, W.C., at the reduced rate of £1 5s. 8d. per annum, or 6s. 5d. per quarter, to be paid in advance. This subscription will cover the ordinary Double Numbers and the special Christmas Supplements.

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DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, INCLUDING CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, and FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Gas at Dusk. Admission, 1s.

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WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF SPORTING DOGS,

BY S. CARTER, AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1870; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-three years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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Presented for the Relief of Destitute Widows and Orphans of Germans Killed in the War.—NOW OPEN, at the GALLERY of the NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39, Old Bond-street. Under the immediate Patronage of her Royal Highness the PRINCESS ROYAL, CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA, and the Ambassadors of the North German Confederation and Bavaria. The Exhibition includes Four Works by her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia, and Four Works by her Royal Highness Louise. Admission, 1s.

W. KUMPEL, } Hon. Secs.
T. J. GULLICK, }

CRYSTAL PALACE OPERAS.—MARITANA Next

TUESDAY (before the Fireworks). BOHEMIAN GIRL on Thursday. Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. George Perren, Mr. and Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Mr. E. Connell, &c. Full Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Manns. Both Shilling days. Stalls—2s. 6d., for either Opera—now ready.

MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS—TUESDAY EVENING.

7.30, when the ARCADE L'ETOILE (the grandest and most successful Pyrotechnic Device of last Season) will be produced. The Tower of Strasbourg, Mammoth Shells, Magnesium Balloons, as used to illuminate the enemy's lines, and other Grand Fireworks and Illuminated Fountains. Opera, Military Band, &c., during the Afternoon. Excursions by Chatham and Dover Lines. Extra Trains as required. One Shilling.

BALLOON POST.—TUESDAY EVENING.—The

MAGNETIC BALLOONS will carry POST-BAGS. The Post-Bag dispatched on the 6th was found at Acrise, near Folkestone. The Cards were posted at Hythe and delivered by first post on Saturday.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—130 Original WAR SKETCHES,

Relics from Sedan, War Court, and GREAT WAR MAP (including Paris Fortifications, &c.), on View daily. No extra charge.

WILL OPEN, on MONDAY, OCT. 17, THE COAST OF

NORWAY, an Exhibition of Drawings and Paintings, by ELIJAH WALTON, including "The Midnight Sun."—PALL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-Mall (Mrs. W. M. Thompson's). Admission, with Catalogue, 1s., from Ten till Dusk.

MONTHLY POPULAR CONCERTS, Brixton.—Second

Season.—Director, Mr. Ridley Prentice.—FIRST CONCERT, NEXT TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 18.—Messrs. Weiss Hill, Folke, Webb, Pettit, Ridley Prentice, Madama Dowland, Mr. Winn. Subscription, 15s., 10s., 6d.; Single Tickets, 3s., 6d., 2s., 1s., at 9, Angel Park-gardens; and Music-Shops.

THE WAR.—AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Immense success

of HAMILTON'S CONTINENT.—Vivid representations of the Destruction of the Bridge of Kehl, Battles of Saarbrück, Weissenburg, &c. Magnificent scenes of Berlin and Paris. EVERY EVENING at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The accomplished PRAEGER

FAMILY (six in number) have arrived from Copenhagen, and will give their Refined and Elegant CONCERTS at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, on Wednesday and Saturday. Preparing an elaborate Lecture Entertainment on THE PRESENT WAR, and the elements of Destruction used thereto. The GHOST at Quarter to Three and Quarter-past Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee and Manager,

F. B. Chatterton.—MONDAY, OCT. 17, and During the Week, at Seven o'clock, the Laughable Farce of PHOBUS'S FIX, in which all the members of the celebrated Yokes family will appear. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Historical Romantic Drama entitled AMY ROBERTS, written by Andrew Halliday, with New and Characteristic Scenery by William Beverley. The characters represented by Mr. T. C. King, Messrs. Morton Tavares, J. B. Howard, Brittain Wright, F. Moreland, F. Charles, Gifford, J. Neville, E. Stanforth, H. Naylor, and F. Yokes; Miss Neilson, Misses Zanny Addison, J. Yokes, Kemp, J. Morton, and R. Yokes. To conclude with, at Eleven o'clock, New and Original Farce, A DOMESTIC HERCULES. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven, and terminate at Half-past Eleven. Morning Performance on Wednesday, Nov. 9.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THIS (SATURDAY)

EVENING will be presented, for the first time in England, Victorien Sardou's great play FERNANDE, revised by Sutherland Edwards, Esq. Characters by Messrs. Farren, Leeson, Lynn Rayne, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Broogh; Mrs. Hermann Vesin Miss Larkin, Miss Fannie Brough, Miss Sallie Turner, and Mrs. John Wood. To commence at Seven with TO OBLIGE BENSON, by Tom Taylor, Esq. FERNANDE at Eight o'clock. To conclude with ONLY ONE HALFPENNY, by John Oxenford, Esq. Box-office Eleven to Four. No fees.

THE CIRCUS in HOLBORN.—"One of the best troupes I

have ever seen is now performing at the Amphitheatre in Holborn. Mr. Charmant, most energetic of managers, has outdone all former efforts. He actually brings over the celebrated Price, the Clown from the Cirque Impérial in Paris—that quaint, dry, and intensely humorous actor, who is well known to all who knew anything about Paris. Price is a clown in a hundred. Then we have the Brothers Lavater Lee, who combine clowning and fiddling. They are marvellous fiddlers. They fiddle standing, and fiddle jumping, and fiddle rolling over, and fiddle on one another's back, and on one another's head. And, oh! there is such a dear little creature—Mlle. Chirini—who does such wonders on horseback, that I shall not be believed if I attempt to describe her antics. Mr. Alfred Bradbury, the 'Jockey Anglès,' is well known. He wears tighter breeches than ever, and certainly never rode better in his life than on the night I had such a jolly evening at the Holborn. It would be idle to attempt to describe all the attractions. Performing elephants, and tumblers, and vaudeville, and trained children, and gymnasts, follow one another in quick succession."—Figaro, Oct. 6.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, Holborn.

Uniquitous and Triumphant Success. The present Company universally admitted by the thousands who nightly throng this building to be the best ever brought together. Tumultuous applause. Novelty succeeds novelty. Engagement of Moss Bonnaire, Premier Gymnast of the World, far surpassing Leonard, who will make his first appearance this Evening, Oct. 15, in an entirely new Performance, invented and patented by himself. Open at Seven. Morning Performances, every Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Immense success

of LITTLE EMILY, the Great Olympic Drama, adapted from Charles Dickens's "David Copperfield," by Andrew Halliday. Olympic Scenery, Olympic Effects, Original Company. Every Evening, at 7.30. Concluding with Farce, by J. T. Douglas.

FROM INSIDE PARIS.

We have received from our Correspondent in Paris, by Balloon Post, several Illustrations, which will appear in our next and succeeding Numbers.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1870.

It may be that the Germans desire and perhaps hope to terrify Paris into a surrender. We read repeated announcements from Berlin that artillery of the most enormous power is being rapidly placed in position, that it will be able to carry destruction into the heart of the city, and that the fire is delayed only until preparation shall be so complete that when once the signal is given a desolating tempest will descend upon the doomed capital. The Parisians are reminded of the dreadful day of Sedan, when the Emperor, astounded at the effects of certain projectiles, demanded whence they came, was told that they were sent from batteries miles away, and at once comprehended that his only course was to submit. But there has been more than newspaper utterances. The Chancellor Bismarck has issued a circular in which he points out that Paris must and will be reduced to starvation, that it will be no fault of the besiegers, and that they will be able to afford no help to a famishing population, for that all their provisions will be required by the German forces. He points out that Paris is cut off from the provinces, and that she is surrounded not only by an army but by a circle of devastation. This document purports to be a disclaimer of German responsibility for the dreadful state of things which it predicts; but it would rather seem to be designed to picture to the French mind the dire horrors that are in store unless France makes all the submission required by the victors.

If such be the German objects, hitherto they appear to be far from attainment. Except the peasant class, there is no portion of the French population which has yet signified its desire for peace on any terms. And even the sons of the peasants have rallied to the flag of defence, and are perhaps the most effective and the most trustworthy of those who have enrolled themselves. When the vapouring and sentimental persons who have been incessantly swearing to die before the Germans enter Paris shall be taking excellent care of themselves and their property, these ignorant, brave, sturdy, peasant soldiers will be doing their very best. Among all other classes, so far as we can learn, the defiant sentiment prevails, and though, no doubt, there are thousands who would gladly see peace restored merely because peace means trade and profit, they certainly dare not express any such feelings, and the National Guard appears to be even more soldierly than the regular soldiers themselves. Even the great ally on which the enemy counts, and with reason—namely, privation—has not as yet daunted the spirit of the Parisians, though it is manifest from the tariffs that pressure is beginning to be felt, and we know that there have been disturbances, arising from the high price of food. "The spirit is excellent" is the reiterated message from Paris, and we see no reason to doubt it.

But it must be remembered that Paris as yet knows nothing of what a siege means, except that it witnesses trade stagnant, pleasure almost prohibited, communication with the outward world cut off, and soldiering in one form or another the only profession carried on in earnest. All this represents a great change, no doubt; but there are no hardships, beyond the deprivation of luxuries. A small instalment of the lesson taught at Strasbourg may speedily and sadly change matters in Paris. It is very difficult to realise the terror that may be impending; and the aspect of the French capital is so bright and graceful and suggestive of holiday and enjoyment that those who love it may well be excused for finding it hard to believe that exploding masses of iron are to come crashing down amid all that beauty, and that humanity and its achievements are alike to be the victims of a savage bombardment. Yet such a thing may be, and those with whom the decision rests spare no pains to assure Europe that it shall be, unless the capital surrenders. The menace is no idle one. Should it be carried out, Paris will be cruelly awakened from her martial dream. Faith in oneself is a great thing, and a long step towards the realisation of one's desires, but it may be absurd. We do not like to apply such a word to the gallant self-confidence of thousands of Frenchmen, but we fear that ere long they will have but too good reason to use it themselves, and to confess that the superstition which invests Paris with the attributes of a sacred city has been a vain delusion. Then the change of feeling may be sudden—perhaps terrible. One night of bombardment, and the morning may behold a revolution raging.

Meantime, as we have said, the word is defiance. The spirited young Minister Gambetta has escaped in a balloon, and he has been followed by the chivalrous Keratry, who was turbulence itself at the time of the Ollivier attempts at reform, but who has been rendered prudent by events. They could be of little use in Paris, and they felt that France wanted chiefs. M. Crémieux has been worse than useless at Tours; but his younger colleagues will stimulate the energies of the provinces, and, at all

events, will do something to dispel the bewilderment which France has felt at being suddenly deprived of the leadership claimed by the capital. More than this, M. Gambetta has put forth his manifesto, which may be set in opposition to that of the Prussian Chancellor. It is highly coloured, and not more remarkable for any slavish loyalty to truth than are most documents of the kind; but it is framed for a purpose, and may be judged in reference to that. He vastly overrates what has recently been done for the defence of the capital, and is, of course, proportionately unjust to those who preceded General Trochu. He proceeds to declare that the city is rendered impregnable, and even alleges that the Germans have been prevented from carrying out their plans of attack by reason of the resistance that has been offered. Of M. Gambetta's views as to the future government of France, and of the class of persons who should be her rulers, we need say nothing at present, except that exactly the same things were said at the time of the first Revolution, and that the selection of such persons as chiefs of the nation was tried with such results as are in the memories of all readers of history. But the interest of M. Gambetta's proclamation is in connection with the siege. He tells France that Paris can hold out, and will. He does not, of course—being a man of the world, and not a fanatic—talk the nonsense which artists and others, arousing to furious patriotism, emit for the laughter of mankind. He does not call on France to register a vow that not a man of the German army shall re-cross the Rhine. But he avers that France is not beaten, and he calls on all her children to rise to the rescue.

Perhaps this will hereafter be seen to have been "the supreme moment." As yet no shot has been fired against Paris. But the German armies are energetically engaged in their deadly preparations, and if the assault is to be, it will be appalling. On the other hand, France, with clenched teeth and clutched sword-grip, thirsts to be loose on the foe; but there is no one to direct her wrath. The cry is that she wants a man. It has been said that the man is never wanting to the hour; but to all appearance that popular belief is about to be falsified. Again we note a lull in the storm; but when it again begins to rage, surely the end must be very near.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, continues to reside at Balmoral Castle.

The weather in the Highlands has during the past week been inclement, several showers of snow and rain having fallen, the tops of the Grampians being covered with snow.

Her Majesty, with the Princesses, has taken her customary drives around the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated.

Her Majesty has entertained at dinner during the week Prince Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg, the Marquis of Lorne, the Marquis of Hertford, Major-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Madame Van de Weyer, the Lord Chancellor, Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone, and the Rev. Dr. Taylor.

The Marquis of Lorne, Mr. Henry Fitzroy, the Lord Chancellor, and Sir William Jenner have left the castle.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., has succeeded the Lord Chancellor as Minister in attendance on the Queen.

The Court is expected to return to Windsor Castle on Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The Earl of Mountcharles has been appointed to be an Equerry to her Majesty in succession to General Seymour, now the Marquis of Hertford; and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell to be Deputy Ranger in succession to General Seymour.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland and a distinguished party, travelled over the Dingwall and Skye Railway, on Thursday week, from Auchnashehall to Stromie Ferry, and afterwards went for a sail down Loch Carron in Mr. Fowler's yacht. Upon the return journey the Prince partook of luncheon at Auchnashehall, and subsequently proceeded to Dingwall, where the Royal saloon was attached to the mail-train, and the Prince and his party returned to Dunrobin Castle.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, with their four elder children, left Dunrobin Castle for Edinburgh. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, travelled by special train from Golspie to Inverness, where the Duke took leave of his Royal guests, and the Prince and Princess continued their journey to Perth, where their Royal Highnesses dined in the committee-room of the station. The Prince and Princess afterwards travelled by ordinary train to Larbert, and thence by special train to Edinburgh, arriving at the Haymarket station at a quarter past ten o'clock, where their Royal Highnesses were received by the Earl of Dalhousie and the chief civic authorities. The Lord Provost and other gentlemen were introduced to the Prince by the Earl of Dalhousie. Miss Law, daughter of the Lord Provost, presented a bouquet to the Princess. Their Royal Highnesses were greeted with the utmost enthusiasm by a large assemblage of the citizens. The Prince and Princess drove to the Douglas Hotel, where they were received by Sir John Douglas, the newly-appointed commander of the forces in North Britain. Councillor Methven presented a bouquet to the Princess upon her arrival. Their Royal Highnesses appeared at the windows of the hotel and bowed in response to the cheers of the people.

On Wednesday the Prince was installed as patron of the Freemasons of Scotland. The installation of his Royal Highness, and the investiture with the insignia of office, was performed with all due Masonic honours. The Grand Master afterwards addressed the Prince, and his Royal Highness gave a graceful response expressive of his gratification of the honour conferred upon him. The Prince was afterwards affiliated to Lodge No. 1, Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel).

On Thursday the Prince laid the foundation-stone of the new Royal Infirmary at Lauriston. The Princess was present at the ceremonial.

The Prince is expected to visit Lord Lonsborough, at Lonsborough Lodge, Scarborough, at the end of the month.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

The Crown Princess of Prussia continues at Homburg. Her Royal Highness passes much of her time in visiting the military hospitals. The Crown Princess is expected to go to Wiesbaden before returning to Berlin.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE-DARMSTADT.

The Queen, on Saturday last, received the gratifying intelligence of the safe confinement of Princess Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt (Princess Alice of England), and the birth of a son at the Palace at Darmstadt. Dr. Hoffmeister was in attendance upon her Royal Highness. The Princess has made favourable progress. The infant Prince is well.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, during their visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle, visited Warkworth Castle, and partook of luncheon in the keep of this old border fortress, and inspected the Hermitage and other objects of interest. After the return from Warkworth Castle an entertainment was given in the evening, at Alnwick Castle, by a party of morris-dancers from Earsdon.

On the following day the Prince and Princess, with their noble host and hostess, went to Chillingham Castle and saw the unique herd of wild cattle.

On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses visited the Elswick Ordnance Works, at Newcastle, and the Dudley Colliery, near Cramlington. In the evening, the choir of St. Paul's Church, Alnwick, were invited by the Duke of Northumberland to sing before the Royal guests at the castle.

The Prince and Princess have, during the past week, been the guests of Lord and Lady Lonsborough, at Grimston Park, near York.

Their Royal Highnesses are expected to return to Frogmore House, Windsor Park, to-day (Saturday).

Prince Christian Victor, Prince Albert, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, arrived at Frogmore House, on Wednesday, from Scotland, where they have been staying with the Queen during the autumn tour of their parents, Prince and Princess Christian.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

The Post announces that the Queen has given her consent to the marriage of her Majesty's fourth daughter, Princess Louise Carolina Alberta, to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. The Princess was born on March 18, 1848, and the Marquis on Aug. 6, 1845. This announcement will, doubtless, be received by the country in the same spirit which actuated the Royal assent, and the solicitude of her Majesty for the happiness of her family will also be recognised and appreciated in an event involving such a departure from the custom of modern times. The Princess being removed by many lives from the succession, makes it impossible to anticipate difficulties arising from dynastic complications which have been a bar to the marriage of a subject with a member of the reigning family. There is no precedent for such a union since the marriage of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., with Lady Anne Hyde, daughter of Lord Chancellor Clarendon; but before the Stuarts such marriages were not infrequent.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone, left Balmoral Castle on Monday for the Ranger's Lodge, Greenwich Park. The Prince has resumed his duties with his regiment, the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), which is quartered at Woolwich.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

BELGIUM.

The militiamen of the class of 1870 having been sent back to their homes, the forts of the entrenched camp below Antwerp, where they were in barracks, are to be used for the French prisoners now in camp at Beverloo.

M. Alexandre André, of the Garde Civique of Charleroi, gained, on Monday, the great prize of the National Rifle Match.

M. de Curte, architect, has been intrusted with the drawing up of the plan of a new general post office for Brussels, and he is to report on the eligibility of a site for it.

ITALY.

The King received the members of the Roman deputation who conveyed to Florence the result of the plébiscite on Sunday night. His Majesty was accompanied by Prince Humbert and Princess Margherita. The King's official answer announced his grateful acceptance of the votes of the Romans, and his purpose, as a Monarch and a Catholic, to render secure the freedom of the Church and the spiritual independence of the Holy Father.

A Royal decree has been promulgated at Florence, declaring that Rome and the Roman provinces constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy. The Pope preserves his dignities and the inviolability of his personal prerogatives as Sovereign. A law will be passed settling the conditions which are to guarantee the territorial freedom and independence of the Pope, and the free exercise of his spiritual authority. Another decree has been published, appointing General della Marmora Lieutenant-Governor of the Roman provinces. A decree has been promulgated at Rome, introducing there the laws of the kingdom.

General della Marmora has arrived in Rome, and addressed a proclamation to the people, in which he says that their plébiscite splendidly crowns the national edifice. The Italian Government, he adds, wishes the Pope to exercise his rights in all freedom as the head of the Church.

The King has signed a general amnesty for political crimes. The precise numbers polled in the plébiscite are now published. Out of 167,548 voters inscribed on the lists 135,291 voted. Of these 133,681 voted "Yes," 1507 voted "No," and 103 votes were annulled.

Among the political prisoners set at liberty by the authorities in Rome are Petroni, an old Republican, who had been in duress ever since 1849, or twenty-one years; and Castellazzo, the author of "Tito Vezio," an historical novel of some celebrity. The latter was arrested in 1867.

Cardinal Mattei, the President of the Sacred College by seniority, is dead, aged seventy-eight. He is succeeded in his office by Cardinal Patrizzi.

An earthquake has occurred in Calabria, by which many lives have been lost and immense damage done. The villages of Mangone, Crati, Cillana, and Longobuego have been almost entirely destroyed.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Diet will meet towards the end of November, and the North German Parliament is, if possible, to assemble before that date, in order to make provision for the increased requirements of the war, and to take into consideration the new aspect of the German question.

According to the *Provincial Correspondence*, negotiations are in progress between the Governments of Germany which are likely to lead to a speedy and satisfactory settlement.

Baden, Wurtemberg, and Southern Hesse have, according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, signified their intention to join the North German Confederacy and ratify its Constitution, with some slight modifications. The King of Bavaria still holds back.

There has been a meeting of Liberals at Stuttgart to consider the political future of Germany. A resolution was passed expressing a hope that a common legislation and a united army would be obtained on the basis of the North German Confederation.

General von Falkenstein has issued an order removing the prohibition against democratic meetings; but he expects that the police officers will inform him of any meetings which may embolden France to oppose accepting conditions of peace. Herr Jacoby is still confined in the fortress of Lutzen. He has addressed a letter to Count Bismarck narrating the circumstances and complaining of the injustice of his arrest; but Count Bismarck has refused to release him, and approves of the measures taken by General Falkenstein.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

M. Thiers had, on Saturday last, an interview with Count Beust, and on Sunday he was admitted to an audience of the Emperor. From Vienna he proceeds to Florence.

The Ministry of War's supplementary estimate amounts to 52,000,000 florins.

The working men's leader, Herr Neumayer, has been sentenced to five months' hard labour for inciting to revolt.

DENMARK.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Folkething, during the debate upon the Budget, the Minister of War, replying to a suggestion that the Army Estimates should be reduced, said it was necessary to await the result of the war before it would be possible to make any radical change.

RUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that the Russian War Office has issued new regulations for the expeditious calling in of men on furlough. The Hospital Board has drawn up new orders for the administration of the military sanitary department in time of war. The Legislative Commission is engaged in revising rules for pensioning military surgeons and hospital attendants. The Artillery Board has been ordered to revise the regulations for the drill and practice of their arm.

A despatch direct from St. Petersburg, dated yesterday week, says that the reorganisation, which was undertaken in 1869, of the system of calling out the troops and of granting furlough to the reserve has lately been completed, and the placing of the army at its full strength can now be completed with the least possible delay.

By the same telegram we learn that intelligence has been received from Bokhara that the population of the district of Schagreisliab having rebelled against the Emir, the Russians had subjected the district again to the Emir's authority. The Russians lost, while storming Peite Kinab, one officer killed and eight wounded, and eighteen men killed and one hundred wounded.

AMERICA.

The President has issued a proclamation denying the use of American harbours or waters to armed vessels of either European belligerent for preparing hostile expeditions, or as points of observation upon opponents' vessels; and ordering that no armed ship shall remain more than twenty-four hours in any American harbours, except under stress of weather, for provisions or repairs. The proclamation requires that twenty-four hours' delay in the departure of an armed ship shall be enforced where an opponent's vessel had left. It also limits the amount of supplies to be furnished.

Mr. Secretary Boutwell has issued a preliminary circular relating to the issue of the new national loan, under the provisions of the Funding Act, approved on July 18, 1870.

The steamer Hornet has been seized at New York on an allegation of the Spanish Consul of her being intended for a filibustering expedition.

The elections, on Tuesday, passed off quietly. The negroes voted. The returns are meagre, a storm having injured the wires. The Republicans in Pennsylvania have elected sixteen and the Democrats eighty members of Congress, this being a Democratic gain of three. The Republicans in Ohio elected fourteen and the Democrats five members of Congress, being a Republican gain of one. The Republicans of Iowa re-elected all the six members of Congress. In Indiana the Republicans elected seven and the Democrats four members of Congress. The State tickets, embracing the secretary and State comptroller in these States, were again carried by the Republicans, but by less than the usual majorities.

By the action of the Governor of Utah, at Salt Lake, the control of the militia and arms has been taken out of the hands of the Mormons and given to General Connor, commanding the United States troops. Another important step has been taken in depriving them of power. Chief Justice McKean, the principal Judge of the territory, who, like the Governor, is appointed from Washington, has pronounced null the laws of the territory by which the Mormons have heretofore controlled the jury system there, and has placed the power of selecting jurors in the hands of the United States judicial officers.

INDIA.

The Viceroy of India arrived at Bhurtpore on Sunday. No public entry was made, but the town was illuminated. A grand Durbar was held on Monday. We learn from the *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta that Lord Mayo entered Jeypore at seven on Wednesday morning. The procession of nobles and their retainers was a mile long, and included eighty elephants. Troops lined the road for miles. The Viceroy and the Maharajah entered on the same state elephant. It was a magnificent spectacle. The Durbar was held at one o'clock, on account of the return visit of the Viceroy.

Lord Napier of Magdala has addressed an appeal to the army in India for contributions in aid of the wounded French and Prussian soldiers.

A Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs—"On Oct. 3 Candahar was secure. Yakob's partisans were wavering. His treasure in Herat has been seized. Abdul Rahman Khan's allowance from Russia has been stopped in consequence of his threatening Cabul."

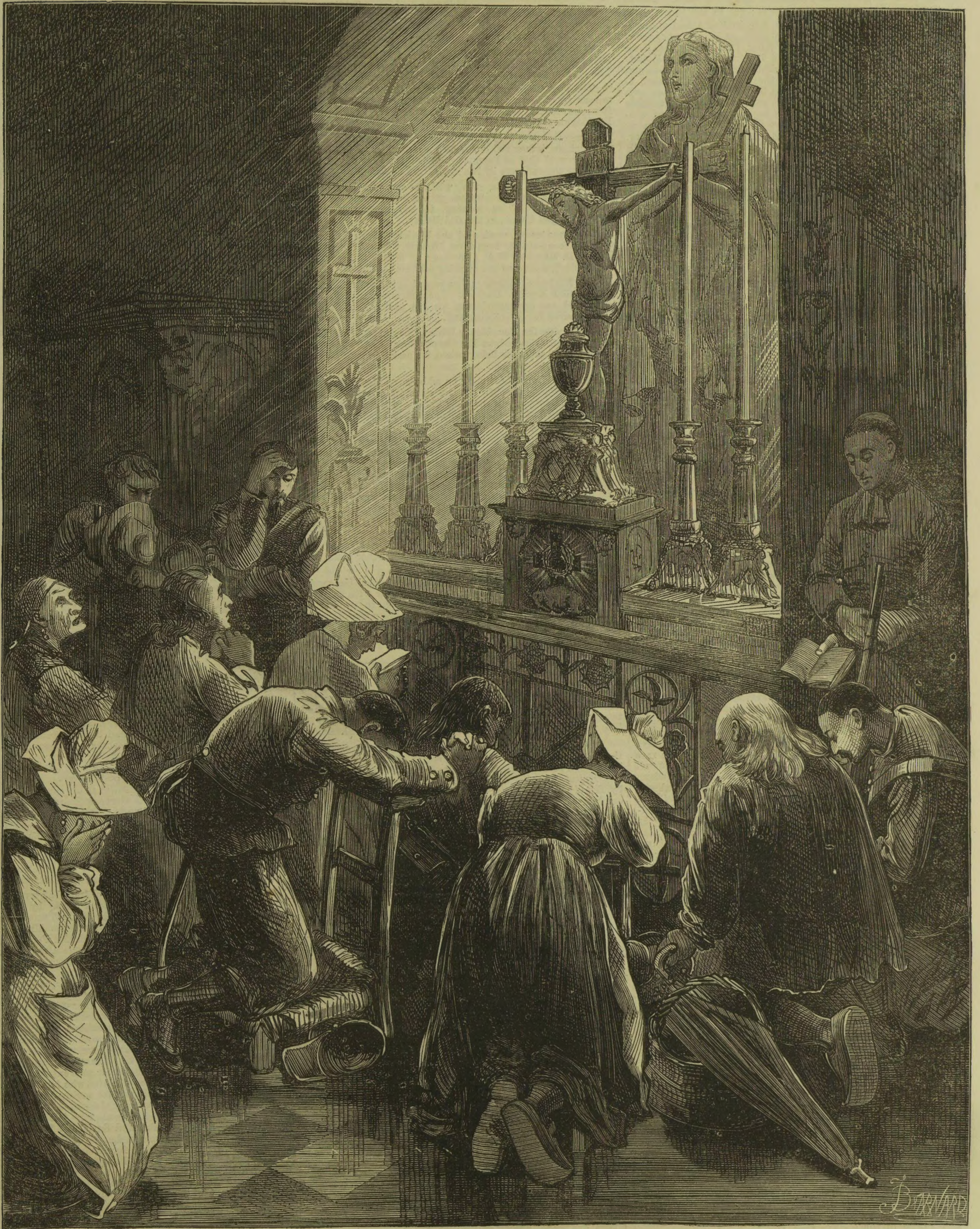
Abdul Rahman has been arrested in Turkestan. The Ameer has asked the King of Bokhara to surrender himself.

CHINA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg speaks of another outbreak in China, at Kia-King, on Sept. 10. The people rose, destroyed several Roman Catholic buildings, and attempted to set others on fire, but were restrained by the authorities. Up to Sept. 12 Tien-Tsin was quiet. A Bombay telegram says that uneasiness prevails in China, and that no action appeared to have been taken to provide against a fresh outbreak. The Foreign Office, however, announces that it has received a telegram from Mr. Wade, dated Sept. 20, in which he says that all was quiet at Pekin and Tien-Tsin.



THE WAR: ARRIVAL OF A SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS AT STRASBOURG.



BEFORE LEAVING FOR THE WAR: A SCENE IN BRITTANY.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A poor day's sport is, unfortunately, no novelty at Newmarket, where the best and the worst racing in the world may sometimes be witnessed on two consecutive days; but affairs were never more melancholy than on Monday, when a card containing seven events actually produced only three races. Two of these were very unimportant affairs; but in the third Sommo gave us another taste of his quality by beating a field of seventeen, in which were two or three good performers, very easily over the T.Y.C. The all-conquering Frenchmen won three more races on Tuesday, the most important being a Maiden Plate, in which Gantelet, a remarkably fine son of Tournament, made a terrible example of the large field opposed to him. Among the beaten lot was St. Aubyn, a very nice own brother to St. Mungo, who will perform better on another occasion. Hannah added £760 to her previous large winnings by carrying off the Clearwell Stakes, in which, owing to the absence of King of the Forest and Lady Studley, Marquis of Steyne was her most dangerous opponent, and, till reaching the distance, looked like making a good fight with her. Thirty-five starters was a fitting tribute to the excellence of the handicapping in the Cesarewitch, and never was there a race in which there were so many "certainties." Matthew Dawson was confident that Wheatear could not lose, as she was beaten in the Leger only by meeting with an accident. Mr. Morgan openly said that Hawthornden had improved several pounds since Doncaster, and pointed to the easy success of Julius under 8st. Annie Wood and Rattlepate had each won private trials that proved them to have about 14 lb. in hand; while Mr. Brayley backed Nero, and Mr. Savile Rysworth, as if the race was over. Yet not one of these managed to get into the first seven; indeed, it was palpable to everyone that if Cardinal York could only stay, which he proved himself well capable of doing, nothing in the race could beat them. The form of the Leger horses, which received a rude shock when Kingcraft was twice defeated in the first October week, was conclusively proved to be wretchedly moderate, and not one of them finished within hail of the winner. Paganini and Typhoeus, the two heavy weights, were never formidable; but 9st. 9 lb. was a little too much even for the Goodwood Stakes and Ebor Handicap winner; while Prince Batthyany's horse does not care to go more than a mile in good company, and found Cardinal York a very different opponent to La Sarrazin. A sweepstakes over the D. M. brought out a capital field; neither Blue Gown nor Tibthorpe were placed, but the former, though he is nothing like the Blue Gown of '68, managed to finish before the latter at level weights.

The train service to Newmarket is very bad; and, as we did not relish a start before daylight, we had to delay our departure till so late that we only arrived on the heath as the last of the Middle Park horses were leaving the bird-cage, and therefore were only able to take stock of a few of them. We, however, had a good look at Baron Rothschild's pair—Corisande and Hannah. The former greatly disappointed us, as she is a decidedly plain filly, rather short, and with a common-looking head; Hannah, on the other hand, is a nice, lengthy mare, with plenty of quality, and very racing-like. Wells was on Corisande, and we do not remember to have seen him, except in the "cherry, black cap," since the day that he and Tambour-Major made such a scene at the Derby post in Macaroni's year. Digby Grand looked much better than at Doncaster, but he does not seem to have the best of tempers; and, as he was one of the last to go down to the starting-post, we had to wait until after the race to see any of the others. At the distance several were in a line, and Bothwell, on the far side of the course, appeared to be going very well, but immediately afterwards dropped away, beaten. Then Digby Grand came with a rush up to Albert Victor's girths, but could not keep his place; and Morris, shaking up the son of Marsyas and Princess of Wales, won cleverly at the finish by three parts of a length. The winner has only once previously appeared in public, in the Reading Stakes, when Lizzie Cowl beat him pretty easily; and he therefore claimed the maiden allowance. The race is a mass of contradictions, the greatest puzzle of all being the position obtained by Steppe, against whom 200 to 1 was laid, and who had been defeated by Belle of Holywell earlier in the day. Though Baron Rothschild made no declaration, he clearly preferred Corisande's chance, yet her stable companion finished many lengths before her, and Bothwell, whom she defeated at Ascot, also beat her in their places. The winner is a bright chestnut, with a white blaze on his face. Without showing any great power, he is a wiry, wear-and-tear, and symmetrical colt, who looks like training on, and Tom Oliver had brought him to the post in capital condition. After the race an offer of 10 to 1 was made against him for the Derby, but backers would not be tempted, and, indeed, the two-year-olds of this year are so moderate, and have run in such an in-and-out manner, that it seems almost hopeless at present to attempt to pick the winner of the "blue ribbon."

With the Ashdown Park Meeting coursing may be said to have fairly commenced. There was nothing very remarkable among the dog puppies that ran for the Derby; but the "ladies" engaged in the Oaks were a better class, and Suspicion, by Master Price—Scandal, who eventually won, promises to make a very smart greyhound. Pensive and Pauline, two of the famous Tornado—Bertha litter, divided the Craven Cup; and Premier, an own brother to them, who was much fancied for the Waterloo Cup this spring, divided the principal stake at Sundorne with the famous Lady Lyons and two others.

Mr. John Gurdon Rebow, one of the Liberal members for Colchester, died on Wednesday, after an illness of some duration, aged seventy-one.

The certificates awarded by the University of Oxford to the successful candidates in the examinations held in Birmingham in June last were distributed, on Tuesday, by Lord Lyttelton.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have made a grant of £1000 "for the remuneration of writers, with a view to provide such literature as will counteract the infidel teaching and publications now so prevalent."

The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt give notice in the *Gazette* that, the Lords of the Treasury having certified to them that the actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom ended June 30, 1870, was £5,233,622, one fourth of the surplus will be applied, in the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1870, towards the reduction of the National Debt.

At a meeting of the Jockey Club, on Wednesday evening, the motion of Lord George Manners to abandon the racing at Newmarket on Mondays was carried; as was also that to revive the Second Spring Meeting. The motion of Admiral Rous, to repeal the existing law regarding auction selling races, and bring into force the old enactment allowing runners of selling races to be put up by auction and the surplus divided, was lost—ten members voting against and seven for it.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

From Nov. 1 next the fares on the Metropolitan Railway will be reduced by one fourth.

The boys of Christ's Hospital have presented to Mr. T. Stone, F.R.C.S., the resident surgeon, a handsome drawing-room clock and candelabra, in the style of Louis XVI.

Dr. Zerffi began a course of forty lectures on the Historical Development of Ornamental Art, on Tuesday, in the lecture-theatre of the South Kensington School of Science and Art.

One hundred and thirty-five tons of diseased fish have been seized during the past three months in Billingsgate Market. The greater portion was seized in August.

The Post Office authorities have applied to the City Commissioners of Sewers for permission to lay a pneumatic tube from St. Martin's-le-Grand to Temple Bar, by way of St. Paul's-churchyard.

A meeting was held on Wednesday at the Mansion House, at which an influential committee was formed to act in conjunction with that at Portsmouth, with the view of procuring relief for the sufferers by the loss of the Captain.

Mr. Richard Lewis, the well-known secretary of the National Life-Boat Institution, gave a lecture on "The Life-Boat and its Work," on Monday, in the lecture-hall of the Sunday-School Union, in the Old Bailey.

The seventeenth session of the Working Men's College, in Great Ormond-street, began on Monday. The Principal, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A. (Professor of Moral Philosophy at Cambridge), delivered the opening address on Thursday.

The Highgate Infirmary has passed into the hands of the Central Sick Asylum District. The infirmary, now that it is completed, has accommodation for 524 patients, exclusive of that required for the official staff.

On Sunday the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the House of Commons, preached, in the Chapel Royal of the Savoy, in aid of a fund which is being raised for assisting refugees now in London.

Professor Leone Levi gave an address, on Monday evening, to the students attached to the evening classes at King's College. His topic was the early history of international law, and he pointed out the beneficial effect it had had upon morals and civilisation.

The foundation-stone of the new City Library is to be laid on the 27th inst.; and the *City Press* states that it is expected the building will be ready in about two years' time, when the Corporation is likely to be in possession not only of a grand storehouse, but of a splendid collection to put in it. Treasures, and promises of more, are pouring in from all parts.

The winter session of the Ladies' Medical College was inaugurated on Monday morning at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, the address being delivered by Mr. Newlands, F.R.C.S. Dr. George Ross presided, and Dr. Edmunds, Dr. Murphy, Dr. Beverley Bogg, Dr. Drysdale, Mr. Dyte, and other gentlemen took part in the proceedings.

The deputation from a committee of a proposed University of Technical Education had another interview with the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, on Monday, to present an amended report. His Lordship expressed his approval of it, and consented to become chairman of the committee, and to preside over a meeting in the City to test the feeling of the public on the question.

The report of the directors of the Conservative Land Society submitted to the shareholders at the quarterly meeting of the 10th inst., at the Norfolk-street offices, gives the receipts for the quarter, which were £36,693, and for the financial year ended at Michaelmas, £133,276. The grand totals were £1,583,359; and the withdrawals were £399,971. The reserve fund is £10,500. The report was adopted.

Artists, manufacturers, and others who have not expressed their desire to be admitted as exhibitors at the International Exhibition of 1871 are requested to do so before Nov. 10 next. Her Majesty has offered a prize of £40 for the best fan executed by female artists, either a work of painting or carving, or a combination of both. Mrs. Herbert Taylor offers a second prize of £25; and Lady Cornelia Guest and Baroness Meyer de Rothschild £10 each for third and fourth prizes.

The First Commissioner of her Majesty's Works intends to have distributed this autumn, among the working classes and the poor inhabitants of London, the surplus bedding-out plants in Battersea, Hyde, Regent's, and Victoria Parks, and in the Royal Gardens, Kew. The clergy, school committees, and others interested are requested to make application to the superintendents of the parks nearest to their respective parishes, or to the director of the Royal Gardens, Kew.

The Committee of Privy Council on Education has issued an order respecting the school board for London, fixing the boundaries of the divisions of the metropolis, with the number of members to be elected by each division, and appointing the returning officer for the first election of the board, which is to consist of forty-nine members. The Tower Hamlets, Hackney, Southwark, Westminster, and Chelsea are to have the same boundaries as the Parliamentary boroughs of the same names, "excluding such parts as are outside the metropolis." The returning officer for the first election is to be the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, Q.C., Recorder of London. A schedule gives the numbers of members to be elected for each division, and the names of the deputy returning officers.

The Lord Mayor and the new Sheriffs went in semi-state, on Tuesday night, to assist in the celebration attending the completion of the King Edward Ragged and Industrial Schools and Eastern Refuge for Girls, Brick-lane, Spitalfields. The Lord Mayor, in a speech characteristically brief and to the point, congratulated the friends of the movement upon what they had done, expressed his approval of the principle of ragged schools, and spoke with satisfaction of the prospects of the new education law. From the subsequent speakers it was gathered that the schools are built upon a freehold worth £6000, and are now the largest and best in the metropolis. There are a girls' refuge, through whose agency 300 girls have been received, educated, clothed, fed, and placed out at service; a boys' day school, a girls' and infant school, an evening school, a Sunday school, a penny bank, a loan library and benevolent fund, with all requisite appliances for an industrial establishment. The buildings have a handsome exterior, and the dormitories, kitchen, scullery, and school-rooms are models of comfort and neatness. There is an isolated infirmary for cases of infectious disease. The good done by this institution may be guessed from the statement that there are 1000 children attending it to receive the instruction and encouragement of fifty voluntary and twelve paid teachers. Among the speakers and visitors were Sir George Osborn, Bart.; Mr. E. H. Currie; clergymen of all denominations; and Mr. T. Archer, whose earnest writings on behalf of all such charitable institutions were warmly eulogised in the report of the committee.

The Home Secretary having appointed the City Prison, at Holloway, as a place of residence for debtors, the City authorities have directed the materials of Whitecross-street Prison to be sold. It was fitted up to accommodate 500 persons, and by alterations in the law the number was reduced to about thirty, when the place was ordered to be closed. The site may be converted to better uses than for the confinement of debtors. The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway runs over the place where the Fleet Prison stood; and the only place for debtors, besides the City Prison, in the metropolis is Horsemerger-lane Gaol, for Surrey prisoners. There are now only a few persons confined as debtors.

There was an alarm of fire at the Surrey Theatre on Saturday evening. In the last scene of the new drama, "Link by Link," sparks were seen to fall from the ceiling upon the stage, and the curtain was suddenly let down. There was no cry of "fire," but a rush was immediately made from the stalls and other parts of the house, and a general panic seemed inevitable. Two gentlemen, who had been having some refreshments in one of the rooms off the box lobby, hearing that the theatre was on fire, smashed the window overhanging the street and jumped out. Cries of "Keep your seats!" "Nothing has happened!" "There is no danger!" came from the orchestra, stage-boxes, and stage, without producing the desired effect, until the orchestra struck up a lively air and the curtain was again drawn up. Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee of the theatre, then came forward and told the audience that a piece of gauze over the stage had caught fire; that it was thought advisable to drop the curtain while the fire was being extinguished; and that there had been really no cause for alarm, as the fire was of the most trifling character.

An "R. E.," writing to a contemporary on the subject of the defence of London, remarks that if the metropolitan authorities were really capable of any ideas of defence, or could forsake vestryism and forswear the Bruce-Ayrton teaching, they would insist upon broad, straight, and connected streets, instead of the chequered and mean thoroughfares provided at the builders' sweet will, as nuisances for evermore, in every new extension of London. The troops in London, he thinks, are no source of strength; and their barracks, with the exception of the Wellington barracks, should be removed. He would establish people's parks in every suburb, which should be recognised as the rallying-points and head-quarters of the nearest volunteer corps, which should always work together there under careful and permanent divisional organisation. Drill-sheds, armouries, and magazines should be there established, and ranges constructed. In the lapse of years the wealth of London might encircle her with such military recreation-grounds in strategic positions, and upon them fortresses might arise—gems in a civic girdle of defence, linked together by the brawny arms of those whose fathers' foresight had designed the work.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the silver medal of the society, a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum, and £1 were granted to Mr. John Cummins, coxswain of the Arklow life-boat, and £14 to the crew of the boat, in acknowledgment of their gallant services in putting off in that boat, on the 2nd ult., during a heavy south-westerly gale, and rescuing the master and his wife and the crew of three men from the schooner Dove, of Barrow, which became a total wreck on the Arklow sandbank. Much risk was run by the men in effecting this rescue—their boat having been repeatedly filled by heavy seas. £96 was also granted to the crews of other life-boats of the society for services during recent storms, and rewards were given to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £3000 were ordered to be made on life-boat establishments. T. H. M. has forwarded £10 to the society as "a thanksgiving for a safe voyage;" £3 5s. 4d. had likewise been collected by Captain Hammond, after an amateur performance on board the Union steam-ship Cambrian, on her last voyage to England from the Cape. A legacy of £50 has been left to the institution by the late Mr. S. S. Allen, of Finsbury. It was decided to form a life-boat station at Moville, in the county of Donegal, and to send a new life-boat to Greenacres, near Londonderry. The proceedings terminated with the reading of reports from the inspector and the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.—Last Saturday morning the schooner Gipsy, bound from Glasgow to Liverpool with a cargo of iron, was driven ashore in Ramsay Bay, Isle of Man. The life-boat Two Sisters, which belongs to the National Life-Boat Institution, rescued the whole crew.

An award of medals and distinguishing badges for saving life from drowning has recently been made by the Royal Humane Society, at a meeting held in the Trafalgar-square offices. The society's medal was presented to Mr. Riatt, the second officer of the Dalhousie, and to Serdee Perham, a coal-trimmer, for going off to the Turkish barque Augusta, wrecked off Muscat, and rescuing her crew of seventeen persons. John Neno, who saved a woman from drowning, at Devonport; and George Petty, who saved a man in like danger, at York, having before received the medal for previous services, were awarded clasps. Petty has been instrumental in saving fifteen lives within a few years. Handsome testimonials on vellum and parchment recording the services rendered were given, with pecuniary rewards, to many who had saved life: among others, to Charles Davis, for saving John Grove, who had sunk while bathing in the river Wye; to Mr. Richard Roche, for saving James Farrall, who fell into the water at Wexford, Ireland; to William Rear, for saving George White, who fell into the river Witham; to Mr. Malcolm M'iver, for saving John Cook, who sank, while bathing, at Stornoway, Isle of Lewis; to George Wright, for saving Frederick Hassall, who fell into the Rochdale Canal; to Arthur Comber and Edward B. Thornhugh, for saving four persons who were in danger of drowning at Kidderminster; to Edward Leake, for saving Edward Williams, who fell into the Merton Lock, Newport; to Robert Alliston (who has saved life before), for saving Arthur Rawlinson, who fell into the river Stour, at Bures, Essex; to Roger Harry, ordinary seaman of her Majesty's ship Pembroke, for saving Frederick Cadd, who fell overboard from the Palmerston, screw-steamer, in the river Medway; to Francis Jacobs, for saving Henry Money, who fell into the water at Ship Meadow Lock, Suffolk; to Alfred Iveson, for saving James Green, who sank while bathing in the river Neve, at Thrapstone, Northamptonshire; to John Kennedy, for saving Michael Byrne, who sank while bathing at Westpoint, in the county of Mayo; to Giuseppe Gatt, for saving Brian Hadley; and to John Paine Davis, for saving John Lewis, who sank while bathing in the river Conway, North Wales.

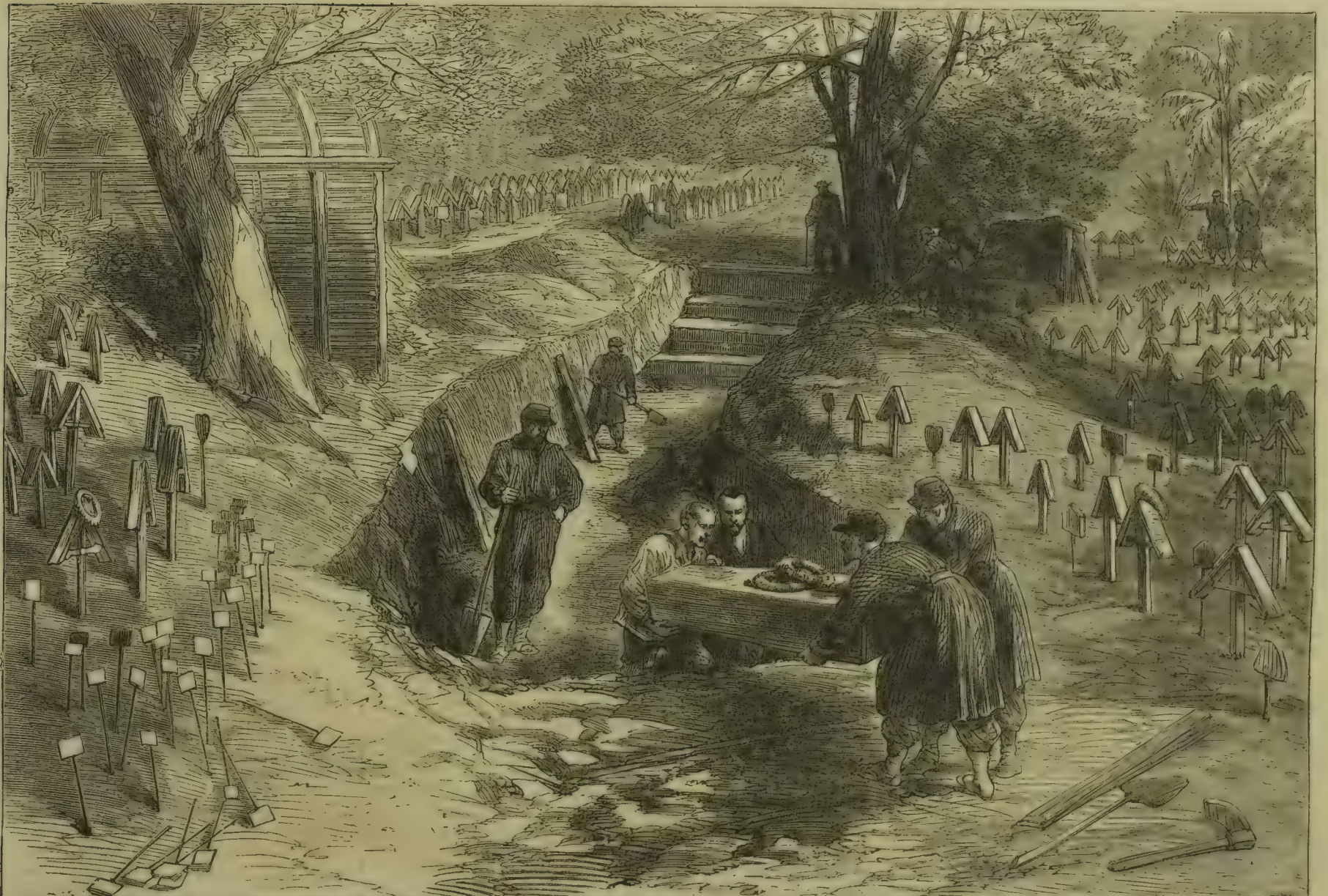
The foundation-stones of two new wings to the almshouses of the Printers' Pension, Almshouses, and Orphan Asylum, situated at Wood-green, Tottenham, were laid, last Saturday, by Mrs. Figgins (widow of one of the best friends of the charity) and the Earl of Stanhope.



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EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

M. GAMBETTA,
MINISTER OF THE
FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Minister of the Interior in the Provisional Government of the new French Republic, and one of the most active members of the Board of National Defence, is M. Léon Gambetta, a young barrister, who won a seat in the late Chamber of Deputies in 1869, and who has since distinguished himself by his bold attacks on the Imperial policy, and by his advocacy of Democratic principles. He is a native of the south of France, but his family is Genoese, and he has the ardent physical and moral temperament of that passionate Italian race. His eloquence and capacity for business are proved by many successes at the French Bar, though he is but thirty-two years of age; but he came first into public note as counsel for some of the accused under the Government prosecutions of 1868, against the promoters of the subscription for a monument to Baudin, one of the members of the National Assembly killed in the street fighting after the coup-d'état of December, 1851.

M. Gambetta has just performed a feat which was never before attempted by a Minister of State in any age or country—that of travelling from the capital city to the provinces through the air in a balloon. He ascended from Paris on the night of Thursday week, intending to get to Tours, the chief town of the Department of the Indre-et-Loire, where his colleague, M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice, has established the administrative head offices of the Government, having access to all the southern and western parts of France, and even to such portions of Normandy and Picardy as are not yet invaded by the



M. LEON GAMBETTA.

Prussians. Tours is situated on the Loire, 120 miles south-west of Paris as the crow flies; and at the hour of that Thursday evening when the Minister of the Interior started upon his aerial voyage there was a favourable wind blowing, which would very soon have brought him to his destination. But during the darkness another breeze prevailed, and the aeronaut in charge of the balloon, believing they were not far from Tours, on the Friday morning, allowed the machine to descend—but only to find out that they were hovering over Metz, two hundred miles away to the east, from the neighbourhood of which the Prussian troops fired volley after volley at the travellers. The balloon was made to rise again, but not a moment too soon, for already some half dozen balls had pierced the car; and even one of the cords which attached the latter to the balloon was cut, and had to be spliced by the Minister himself. All through Friday the balloon made little or no progress, but on Saturday at daylight it was safely brought to the ground in the neighbourhood of Montdidier, a small town about a league off the railway between Amiens and Paris, and some four leagues from the former place. There M. Gambetta was met by a gentleman of the neighbourhood, who brought him in his carriage to Amiens; and the balloon is now lying at the railway station there for the inspection of the curious. M. Gambetta remained in Amiens until noon, and then left by the ordinary passenger-train for Rouen, en route for Tours. It was known at Rouen, by telegraph, that he would arrive in the Norman city at three o'clock in the afternoon. The Prefect of the department of the Seine Inférieure, the Mayor of Rouen,



THE WAR: WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN THE GARDENS OF VERSAILLES.

the Commandant of the National Guard, and the other local authorities, with a battalion of the National Guard and a large crowd of people, received him at the railway station. M. Gambetta made a speech, assuring them that Paris was prepared to resist and repel every assault with dauntless energy. But the enemy was powerful, and commanded great forces; it was necessary that the provinces should hurry to the rescue of the capital. His declaration that Paris relied on the provinces was loudly cheered. He reminded his hearers that the Republic had been proclaimed under peculiar circumstances, and that the existence of the Republic was indissolubly connected with the independence of the country. With fervid eloquence he appealed to the patriotism of the people of Normandy. Unless they took steps to prevent it, Normandy would be a provision-magazine, a store-house for the enemy. Whilst defending themselves, the people of Normandy would have the satisfaction of knowing that they were doing their best to save their country. He ended with the declaration that "if we cannot make a compact with victory, we will make a compact with death." These heroic declarations are always popular in France. After a very brief interview with the Prefect, M. Gambetta left for Tours, where he arrived in safety on Sunday morning. He has issued the following proclamation, dated Oct. 9, addressed to the citizens of the departments:—

"By order of the Republican Government I have left Paris to convey to you the hopes of the Parisian people, and the instructions and orders of those who accepted the mission of delivering France from the foreigner.

"For seventeen days Paris has been invested, and offers the spectacle of two millions of men, who, forgetting all differences to range themselves around the Republican flag, will disappoint the expectations of the invader, who reckoned upon civil discord. The revolution found Paris without cannon and without arms. Now 400,000 National Guards are armed, 100,000 Mobiles have been summoned, and 60,000 regular troops are assembled.

"The foundries cast cannon, the women make one million cartridges daily. The National Guard have two mitrailleuses for each battalion. Field pieces are being made for sorties against the besiegers. The forts are manned by marines, and are furnished with marvellous artillery, served by the first gunners in the world. Up till now their fire has prevented the enemy from establishing the smallest work. The enceinte, which on Sept. 4 had only 500 cannons, has now 3800, with 400 rounds of ammunition for each.

"The casting of projectiles continues with ardour. Every one is at the post assigned to him for fighting. The enceinte is uninterruptedly covered by the National Guard, who from morning until night drill for the war with patriotism and steadiness. The experience of these improvised soldiers increases daily.

"Behind the enceinte there is a third line of defence, formed of barricades, behind which the Parisians are found to defend the Republic—the genius of street-fighting. All this has been executed with calmness and order by the concurrence and enthusiasm of all. It is not a vain illusion that Paris is impregnable. It cannot be captured or surprised. Two other means remain to the Prussians—sedition and famine. But sedition will not arise, nor famine either.

"Paris, by placing herself on rations, has enough to defy the enemy for long months, thanks to the provisions which have been accumulated, and will bear restraint and scarcity with manly constancy in order to afford her brothers in the departments time to gather.

"Such is, without disguise, the state of Paris. This state imposes great duties upon you. The first is to have no other occupation than the war; the second is to accept fraternally the supremacy of the Republican power, emanating from necessity and right, which will serve no ambition. It has no other passion than to rescue France from the abyss into which monarchy has plunged her.

"This done, the Republic will be founded, sheltered against conspirators and reactionists. Therefore I have the order, without taking into account difficulties or opposition, to remedy and, although time fails, to make up by activity the shortcomings caused by delay. Men are not wanting. What has failed us has been a decisive resolution and the consecutive execution of our plans. That which failed us after the shameful capitulation of Sedan was arms. All supplies of that nature had been sent on to Sedan, Metz, and Strasbourg, as if, one would think, the authors of our disaster, by a last criminal combination, had desired, at their fall, to deprive us of all means of repairing our ruin. Steps have now been taken to obtain rifles and equipments from all parts of the world. Neither workmen nor money are wanting. We must bring to bear all our resources, which are immense; we must make the provinces shake off their torpor, react against foolish panics, multiply our partisans, set traps and ambushes to harass the enemy and inaugurate a national war. The Republic demands the co-operation of all; it will utilise the courage of all its citizens, employ the capabilities of each, and, according to its traditional policy, will make young men its chiefs. Heaven itself will cease to favour our adversaries. The autumn rains will come; and, detained and held in check by the capital, far from their homes, and troubled and anxious for the future, the Prussians will be decimated one by one by our arms, by hunger, and by nature. No; it is not possible that the genius of France should be for evermore obscured; it cannot be that a great nation shall let its place in the world be taken from it by an invasion of 500,000 men. Up, then, in a mass; and let us die rather than suffer the shame of dismemberment! In the midst of our disasters we have still the sentiment left of French unity and the indivisibility of the Republic. Paris, surrounded by the enemy, affirms more loudly and more gloriously than ever the immortal device which is dictated to the whole of France—'Long live the Republic!' 'Long live France!' 'Long live the Republic, one and indivisible!'"

The Queen of Prussia has presented to Captain Koldewey, of the Germania, a gold medal, bearing the head of the King, and to Captain Hägemann, of the Hansa, a silver goblet, in acknowledgment of the services they rendered during the late Arctic expedition. Both pieces bear suitable inscriptions.

In order to give foreign exhibitors more time to complete their arrangements, the opening of the Cordova Exhibition has been deferred until March 1, 1871. The season of the year, however, necessitates that the trials of agricultural machinery should be made previously, and Dec. 15 has been named for this purpose. Further applications for space from intending British exhibitors should be addressed to Messrs. J. M. Johnson and Sons, of Castle-street, Holborn.

Count Bernstorff makes his rejoinder to Lord Granville's reply to the memorandum in which the North German Ambassador had complained that the neutrality of England had not been "benevolent" to Germany. The note, which is of great length, attempts to prove the English Government in the wrong by the quotation of Acts of Parliament, decided cases, English despatches, and the reports of the Neutrality Commission.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Woe to the watering-places! Winter, we are told, is upon us, and it behoves us to write to our homes and desire that they be made ready. But, perhaps, a few cold days and nights have unduly startled us. Doubtless a seaside lodging, when one has to keep the windows shut and to turn out the "ornaments for the fire-stoves" in favour of their best ornament, a cheery blaze, is not a thing to be coveted. It is at such times that we perceive for what discomforts we have exchanged our well-ordered abodes in town. It is then that we notice how all the window-frames rattle, and how all the doors bang, and how peculiarly hard are sofas and chairs, and what abominable pictures demoralise our sense of the graces of art. Then, too, do we miss our books, and think very harshly of the circulating librarian, whose old and vapid novels were good enough to doze over when we could tire ourselves out with long walks and perpetual fresh air. Then, too, we begin to get bored with the friends whom we had been so glad to meet seven times a day; and we think what much pleasanter people we shall see in London. Then, the cookery, about which we were so good-humoured in the fine weather—did we not say that, really, we wished our own cook would take a hint or two from our ingenious landlady?—reveals its inartistic character; the truth being that we lack the Spartan sauce. On the whole, we are glad to think that the "holiday" is nearly over. But let us not be hasty, brethren and sisters. It has been bitterly cold by the sea, and the arrows, fishes, and dragons to which we look every morning have been cynically turning their heads to east and to north. But who should speculate on an English climate? Here, as these lines are written, is a south wind, and there has been rain which has given place to sunshine; and, though we have lit fires, we are obliged to make compensation by setting doors open. Do not let us despair, do not let us give notices of quitting. There may be a splendid month in store for us yet. And if you will take the word of one who speaks of that which he has seen, London is just now at its dreariest. You may drive up Regent-street as hard as it pleases your hansom cabman to go, and he will not be checked between the Circus and the Duke of Kent. Moreover, streets are up, the British artisan lords it on a hundred scaffolds, and the shops display their dingiest wares. Stay where you are, and see what the weather will do for you.

A new society—new, at least, to England—has just introduced itself. The brethren call themselves the Good Templars, a name which is unobjectionable in America, but which must here be held to imply that our friends near Alsatia are bad Templars, a thing not to be admitted by any means. The new society affects a sort of Freemasonic organisation, and its object is to spread the doctrines of "teetotalism," a barbarous vulgarism which one hates to use, but it is a favourite word with persons whose wisdom is not in excess of the average. The association has its lodges, and, I suppose, its passwords, signs, and secrets. Its object is a good one, of course, if that object means only the discouragement of intemperance; but a more ludicrous and fantastic way of doing good can hardly be imagined. The very name is absurd, if it have any connection with Solomon's Temple, which certainly was not "inaugurated" with such fluids as the Good Templars drink. But—to use a tea-table aphorism, appropriate when one speaks of teetotallers—it is a curious age, and we must not be surprised at any nonsense, or angry with it, while it is harmless.

Having visited London, and reported "that all is barren," I have expended my stock of observations, with one exception. Either chalk is dearer than it used to be, or blank walls are rarer, or the class that used to signify its sentiments with the aid of those things has more dignified organs, but I notice very little wall-chalking at this crisis. If anybody thinks the subject contemptible, I take leave to recall to that person's recollection the splendid Italian book about the scribbings in the volcano-buried cities, and how carefully has been photographed and engraven every bit of scrawl by the gamins of old times, and to a delightful article which the *Quarterly Review* based thereon. Thus fortified, I proceed to say that were London disinterred from lava sent out by a sudden eruption of "Ben Primrose," our walls would afford small matter for the antiquary. The war has, however, elicited some little demonstration of opinion. I have read "God Bless the Prussians," in very large letters, and in small ones below I have seen the opposing petition, "Success to M'Mahon," an annotation which I conceive to be of Hibernian origin. But such outbreaks are few—possibly the police discourage mural literature.

Unwittingly I refer here to a melancholy subject. But it is right to record a protest against sundry arguments that have been urged against the carrying out of a sentence which has been executed this week. I do not lay much stress upon the extraordinary idea of constructing out of the Dialectic Society a court of criminal appeal, and carrying before it the representations of a convict who rebelled against her doom. Such an eccentricity is not likely to be repeated. But we must all protest against the argument that, because the evil woman who has been sent to her account was in great straits and need, and knew not how to extricate herself, save by traffic in young life, that she deserved merciful consideration. I will not recall a story that sickened every household, but it is surely preposterous to make, for one of the most crafty and cold-blooded of murderers, a plea that a police magistrate scouts when it is put forward by a hungry pauper or a starving street arab.

Whatever may be thought of M. Gambetta as a Minister, every one will admit that he has distinguished himself as a man of courage. After that delightful age at which we are ready to do anything, but greatly prefer that which is least rational, going up in a balloon at all is a trial of nerve. I suppose that except in going down in a diving-bell (which I never tried), there can be no situation in which you feel so absolutely helpless as in the car of a balloon. Even from under a diving-bell, before it reached bottom, you might manage to extract yourself, and try to come to the surface; but in the car you are a fettered slave. No doubt you see great sights and hear strange sounds, and are rewarded for performing the experiment—once. Not many people go up twice. But if we add what was added in M. Gambetta's case, the situation becomes morally as well as physically sublime. In Thackeray's *Punch* imitation of Charles Lever, the hero of the prize novel jumps his horse over Napoleon the First, smashing the Field Marshals, and gallops away, "with an army of 150,000 men at his heels." The wildest fun of the novelist is paralleled by the reality in M. Gambetta's case. He was up in a balloon, with the whole German army bent on slaying him, and proving its intent by firing cannons and rifles at him, striking the car, it is said, and even grazing the valiant statesman's hand. Honour to the brave! Mr. Pitt used to be called the Heaven-sent Minister: what shall we call the Minister of the Balloon?

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

REGISTERED LETTERS FOR PARIS.

In consequence of the risk attending the transmission of letters for Paris under present circumstances, the French Post Office have begged that no registered letters for Paris may be sent. The French Post Office will, however, take charge of all ordinary letters, and do their utmost to send them into Paris on the first favourable opportunity. Postmasters will therefore be instructed not to receive for registration any letters addressed to Paris.

ALTERATION OF FRENCH MAIL SERVICE TO CHINA.

Notice has been received that the French mail-packet of the China line which in due course should leave Marseilles on Sunday, the 16th inst., will not sail. No mails will, therefore, be made up in London on Wednesday, Oct. 12, for conveyance by French packet to Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan. It is also notified that the packets of this line will for the present leave Marseilles every fourth Sunday only, instead of every alternate Sunday.

MAILS FOR MALTA, VIA MARSEILLES.

The French steamers between Marseilles and Malta, which have hitherto sailed three times a month, now sail twice a month only, each way; the departure from Marseilles being fixed for the 1st and 16th of the month. Allowing for the additional time which, under present circumstances, is required for the transmission of mails through France, mails for Malta, intended for conveyance by the French steamers will, until further notice, be made up on the mornings of the 11th and 27th of each month, with supplementary mails on the evenings of those dates, except when either date falls on a Sunday, on which occasions the mails will be made up on the previous Saturday evening. In addition to the above, mails for Malta will be made up on the following days, for transmission, via Messina, by Italian packets, in connection with French mail-packets from Marseilles, viz.:—On the evenings of Saturday, Oct. 15; Tuesday, Oct. 18; Tuesday, Oct. 25—with supplementary mails on the mornings of Wednesday, Oct. 19, and Wednesday, Oct. 26.

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London, via Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 29; via Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, Nov. 4.

EMIGRANTS.

Of the 258,027 emigrants who left the shores of the United Kingdom last year, 90,416 were English, 22,559 Scotch, 73,325 Irish, 65,752 foreigners; the nationality of the remaining 5975 is not distinguished in the returns. The ports from which our emigrants embark are few. In 1869, 172,734 embarked at Liverpool, 29,607 at Cork, 21,077 at Glasgow or Greenock, 15,672 at London, 8723 at Londonderry, 4751 at Plymouth, 2519 at Southampton, 1674 at Portsmouth, 808 at Dublin, 382 at Falmouth, 47 at Swansea, 33 at Cardiff. The year's emigration consisted of 160,244 males and 97,783 females.

Some further particulars can be given relating to nearly all the emigrants. 28,975 were married men and 31,489 were married women, 99,524 were single men and 39,392 single women, 40,862 were children from one to twelve years of age, and 11,849 were infants not a year old.

A return is made of the occupations of all but about 10,000 of the men and lads above twelve years of age; but 71,195—i.e., more than half—are only described generally as "labourers;" 9913 are registered as miners and quarrymen, besides 655 distinguished as coal-miners; 9459 were farmers, and 1591 agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, &c.; 7506 are described as gentlemen, professional men, merchants, &c.; 2627 were carpenters and joiners; 72 were builders, and 1519 bricklayers, masons, plasterers, slaters, &c.; 1119 are described generally as smiths, 224 as blacksmiths and farriers, 198 as braziers, tinsmiths, whitesmiths, &c.; 22 as locksmiths and gunsmiths, 107 as shipwrights, 22 as millwrights; 1026 were clerks, 878 tailors, 792 domestic servants, 707 spinners and weavers, 615 shopkeepers, shopmen, and warehousemen, 531 boot and shoe makers, 427 painters, paperhangers, plumbers, and glaziers, 400 engineers, 284 bakers and confectioners, 276 jewellers and silversmiths, 274 seamen, 245 coopers, 167 butchers and poulterers, 160 printers. Other trades supply smaller numbers. Of the single women, 10,417 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.; 1081 gentlewomen and governesses, 344 dressmakers and needlewomen, 5 shopwomen.

Our emigration returns extend back to 1815, and show that in the last fifty-five years 6,756,697 emigrants left the shores of the United Kingdom—4,276,597 for the United States, 1,356,476 for our North American colonies, 971,358 for the Australian colonies and New Zealand, and 152,266 for other parts. These numbers include foreigners who embarked from our ports. The return relating to Australia is defective in the earlier years, and at least 3000 should be added to the above number of emigrants thither.

The amount of money remitted in the last twenty-two years by settlers in North America to their friends in the United Kingdom is known to exceed 15½ millions sterling; in 1869 it was nearly £640,000.

During September there sailed from Liverpool thirty-two ships, with 15,300 passengers, of whom 2266 were cabin passengers. Of these ships twenty-six went to the United States with 12,255 passengers, of whom 1876 were cabin passengers. For Canada there were five ships, with 1979 passengers, of whom 349 were cabin passengers. For Victoria there was one ship, with 96 passengers, of whom 21 were cabin passengers. Amongst the ships not under the Act, there sailed to the United States twenty-one ships, with 941 passengers; to Canada, four ships, with 173 passengers; to Victoria, one ship, with 40 passengers; to South America, five ships, with 144 passengers; to Africa, three ships, with 48 passengers; to the East Indies, one ship, with 24 passengers. As compared with the same period last year, this shows a decrease of 2406 passengers.

Sir George Bowyer, Bart., of Radley House, Abingdon, has given to the Corporation of that town the magnificent gold vase which was presented as a tribute of respect from his country to his grandfather, Admiral Sir George Bowyer, Bart., for his gallant conduct in the *Barfleur* on the memorable 1st of June, 1794, when the French fleet was defeated by the British fleet, under the command of Admiral Earl Howe.

The Workmen's Club and Institute Union is making strenuous efforts to increase the resources of the Workmen's Circulating Library, so as to meet the demands for their books which come from workmen's clubs in all part of England. They now supply 110 clubs, having about 16,000 members, and it is expected that within another twelve months they will receive applications from as many more. Whether the council will be able to extend to that extent this valuable agency for promoting the habit of reading and the circulation of good literature depends upon the extent to which the public will aid them. The council have just received valuable and liberal contributions from Messrs. Longmans, Chapman and Hall, Charles Griffin and Co., and Thomas Nelson and Sons.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

Our Special Artist at Strasbourg furnishes half a dozen sketches, which are reproduced in some of the Engravings published in this week's Paper. The outworks of the fortifications captured by the besiegers and converted into batteries for breaching the walls; the aspect of the streets of the city during the siege, with the ruins caused by the bombardment; the Botanic Gardens, used by the townspeople as a burial-ground, since the proper cemetery lay outside the walls, between the first and second parallels of the besiegers; the triumphant entry of the German troops, by the Porte Blanche, on the morning of Wednesday, the 28th ult., and the incident of some of the French officers wilfully breaking their swords, as they marched out of the city, after its formal surrender—these are the subjects of our Strasbourg Illustrations. They admit of some little descriptive comment.

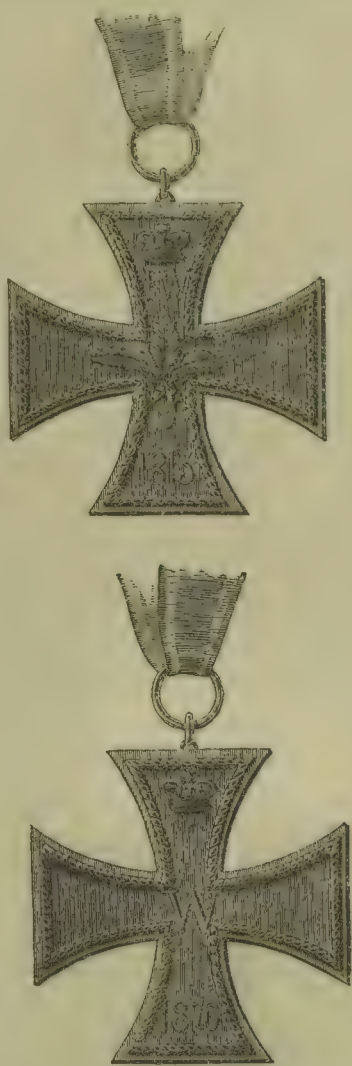
The first, however, which demands our notice is a view of the attack from Battery No. 30, at the village of Schiltigheim. The point of view here is from the entrance to the first parallel, which is seen crossing the picture. The battery is placed at the end of a garden belonging to a house in the village of Schiltigheim. From this point the houses of Strasbourg can be clearly made out, and the dilapidations resulting from the siege are quite visible. The condition of the bastions, instead of the usual green turf which time gives to earthworks, are now heaps of brown earth, and the straight lines of their original construction have become unmeaningly irregular. Broken walls and roofless houses are behind. In the battery itself were found some arrangements for comfort not to be expected; but the close vicinity of the village accounted for them. A plentiful supply of wood had provided the good solid platforms for the guns; but the wooden epaulements between each gun, giving house accommodation to the officers and men, was a luxury not common in trenches. Garden-seats beside the guns for the men to sit upon, and small gardens at the end of these epaulements, with flowers and a border of cannon-balls, gave to this battery almost the aspect of a summer residence, in spite of the grim realities of war. What would our officers in the trenches before Sebastopol have thought of a roomy apartment, containing a table with cloth cover on it, arm-chairs, books, maps, walnuts, and an ample supply of beer at command? Such was the accommodation in Battery No. 30 before Strasbourg. Our Artist found its inmates very courteously and hospitably disposed. They had a large map or plan of Strasbourg, with all the outworks and trenches, and they explained to him where the attack was directed. At every turn, he found a perfect system of military organisation. Each battery exhibited a board, showing the number, size, and carrying power of its guns. Finger-posts were everywhere put up, to direct men to the trenches and to the batteries. Our Artist (Mr. Simpson), who was at the siege of Sebastopol in 1854 and 1855, did not remember to have seen these details so well attended to by the British and French armies on that historical occasion. He proceeds to give us a view of the streets of Strasbourg during the siege.

"On the day I entered Strasbourg with the troops we found nearly all the shops, and many other houses, had placed planks in a sloping position, so as to save the fronts from fragments of shell. This was all that a plank could do. A shell itself would go right through plank, shutters, and all. Most of the inhabitants had retired from the upper rooms into the cellars; and the windows of these places, being small, and on the level of the pavement, had been heaped up with earth; but in some cases tanner's bark served the purpose; in many the straw and dung from the stable had been used. This served to protect them from fragments of projectiles. Many of the streets were filled with articles of furniture, which had been taken out to save them from fires. I find that many people are still living in secluded corners, such as along the banks of the canal; they have a few scraps of kitchen things, with which they cook, and they sleep under planks placed against the wall. Yesterday I saw one woman giving her children their dinner in one of these places. Some families, indeed, had been able to move their furniture to places of safety; and every day you see waggons of it passing back to its old quarters. In one case you see a bundle of valuables going back; in another it is a picture or a timepiece; parrots and canary birds might also have been seen going back to their old abodes now that the danger is past. I saw a melancholy cat sitting among a lot of articles, all that was left of the household to which it belonged. Fire-engines were always in readiness; and there were committees of safety to go about and enforce certain regulations during the siege, some of which were that buckets of water were to be in readiness in every house, with wet cloths and wet straw, to place upon a fire when it first began, so as to stop it in the beginning. No doubt these precautions have made the damage from fire much less than it might have otherwise been. At the places in Strasbourg where the principal damage has been done there is almost nothing left to sketch but a few feet of the walls and mounds of rubbish; so, to make a picture, I have selected a point where the extreme demolition ceases, and something like the former condition of the houses still remains. At one side may be seen the high sloping roofs with many stories of garret windows, for which Strasbourg is noted; and on the other you see where houses have been, but do not now stand. This condition of things extends from this point away on the right to the Porte des Pierres, nearly a quarter of a mile, and the same on both sides of the streets. The houses on the left have not suffered much, but some houses further on are in a very bad state. It is curious how some houses have escaped and others beside them are almost complete ruins; and it is noticeable that many houses which were building, and the walls well up, have scarcely received a shot, while inhabited houses on each side have suffered severely. This is, of course, merely one of the curious accidents which often take place, for these new buildings could not be discerned from the enemy's batteries. The houses seem generally to have first been burned; and as the fire left only bare unsupported walls, they were more easily knocked over by the shot which struck them. In many cases it is clear that the walls have fallen in masses—a case of this kind is visible in the sketch. From the point where this sketch is taken to the Porte des Pierres, perhaps, the place that has suffered most during the siege. The Porte is situated just between the two redoubts, which were the principal objects of attack, so that every shot which went over the fortifications came into the houses. It reminds one of the streets of Pompeii, only that the damage is worse here. The bombardment of a few weeks with modern artillery has done more damage than successive eruptions of Vesuvius accomplished with its showers of burning lava."

The total amount of destruction wrought at Strasbourg during the bombardment was very great, 400 houses being burnt down, 1700 civilians killed or wounded, and 8000 persons made roofless. The estimate of the total damage done in the city is set down at 180,000,000fr., or between £7,000,000 and £8,000,000. The havoc is worst in the Jews' quarter, the fishermen's quarter, St. Nicholas, Finkenmatt, Broglie, and the neighbourhood of the Stein Strasse. In the town itself

nearly all the principal buildings are reduced to ashes. The Prefecture, the Protestant church, the theatre, the museum, the artillery school, infantry barracks, military magazine, railway station, and, worst of all, the library, with its invaluable contents, have been entirely destroyed. The citadel, with arsenal and church, is no more. The grammar school is likewise severely damaged.

The Botanic Garden of Strasbourg, used during the siege as a place of burial, is the subject of one of our Artist's sketches, concerning which he writes:—"As the cemeteries of Strasbourg seem to have been all without the fortifications, the only place within that could be used was the Botanic Gardens. At first, judging from the crosses erected, regular graves were formed, and a single cross of unpainted wood, with the name of the person, indicates that one body was placed in one grave. But as the siege went on more than one had to be put into the same hole, till at last the large pit became an extended trench, which was lengthened at the one end as it was filled up at the other. My sketch will show one of these trenches as it is left at the end of the siege. The coffins are placed three or four deep, and seem like wooden steps leading down to the bottom of the trench. To the left of this trench, extending under the trees, there had been a similar place of burial before this one was opened. Friends have placed crosses along each side, over the spot where their relative or comrade was interred; and the number of interments is shown by these crosses being two, three, and even four deep in the row. In some cases there is only a small square



THE PRUSSIAN DECORATION OF THE IRON CROSS.

board, with the name of the person; in others this bit of wood is heart-shaped; but the general rule is to erect a cross, with two pieces of wood forming a gate-formed covering over it; many have flowers and immortelles placed by friends upon them. There are many small black boards, with white Hebrew letters on them, telling that Jew and Gentile have alike suffered. In fact, 'Equality and Fraternity' is wonderfully exemplified in this sad spot—officer and private, Frenchman and German, as indicated by the names, Hebrew and Protestant and Roman Catholic, rich and poor, old and young, here find rest and safety. The mortality which took place among the old and young during the siege is noticeable in the ages painted on the crosses. I could not help remarking how the labels bearing the botanic names of the plants were placed on one side to make way for the new arrivals in the garden. The burial place of Joseph of Arimathea was in a garden, so the place is not inappropriate."

The entry of the first German troops, the 30th Regiment of the Line of Prussian Infantry, through the Porte Blanche or Porte Nationale, on the western side of the city, is the subject of an Illustration. It took place at half-past eleven on the Wednesday morning, the 28th ult., the gates having been consigned to a guard of German soldiers at eight o'clock. The Prussians had their flags flying and drums beating, with music, as they marched in. The French troops, numbering 17,000 in all—regulars, marines, douaniers, and Gardes Mobiles—had marched out of the city at eleven—headed by General Uhrich, Admiral Excelmans, Brigadier de Barral, and other superior officers. They were received with some little ceremony by General von Werder and his staff, in presence of the German army paraded outside, before the glacis near the Porte Nationale and Porte de Saverne. Some of the officers chose to break their swords in presence of the Germans; and many of the French soldiers followed this example by smashing their rifles and bayonets, or hurling them into the moat. It had been arranged, by the terms of capitulation, that the French should march out with their arms, and should lay them down outside the city, being thus indulged with "the honours of war." In the course of the afternoon they were all sent off with an escort, as prisoners of war, to the fortress of Rastadt, in Baden. Our Artist, Mr. Simpson, has to acknowledge the courtesy of Colonel Leczynski, a name well known, and of Colonel Lepel, one of the officers of General von Werder's staff, who procured for him the requisite passes to visit the trenches during the siege of Strasbourg.

From the head-quarters of the Prussian army before Paris another Special Artist, Mr. Landells, contributes three sketches of the strange scenes at the Palace of Versailles. That splendid

mansion of the Bourbon Kings of France, dedicated since their fall to the exhibition of historical and national glories, is now converted into a German military hospital under the red-cross flag. Its picture-galleries are filled with the low iron bedsteads of the wounded soldiers, placed on the floor beneath the long array of portraits and battle-paintings which adorn the walls; and the surgeons, nurses, Sisters of Charity, and servants of the hospital pass to and fro, attending to those in need. Convalescent patients, some of them cripples, others with bandaged heads, lounge in the gardens, upon the grand terrace or the lawns, to enjoy the fresh air and sunshine. But the scene in the courtyard of the palace on Monday, the 26th ult., when the Crown Prince there distributed the iron crosses to some of the officers and soldiers in his army, is one of the most interesting subjects. The *Times*' correspondent gives the following description of it:—"There was a parade to-day, at ten o'clock, which was held in a remarkable place. On the upper step of the two steps, from which arises the pedestal of the equestrian statue of Louis the Great, stood a powerfully-built man, in the prime of life, of fine bearing, with a fair, full beard, and a keen, bright eye. Two stars are on his breast, but it does not need them to mark the Crown Prince of Prussia. He wears his flat cap, with peak and red band, undress frock, and long boots coming above the knee. On his left an officer of dragoons held a salver encircled with laurels, on which were placed a heap of the iron crosses and their ribbons, which will mark this war. The cross is of iron, with a silver edge; on one side is a crown, with the letters 'F.W.' (for Friedrich Wilhelm, the name of the Prince), three oak-leaves, and the date 1813; on the other side, a crown, with the letter 'W.' for Wilhelm, the King's name, and the date 1870. The ribbon is broad black, with a white border. On the right of the Prince stood a group of Generals and officers of the staff—Blumenthal, Tümping, Kirchbach, Voigts-Rhetz, Gottberg, Eulenburg, Heyte, Seckendorff, Schleinitz, Bissing, and others. On the step below were ranged the Duke of Coburg, the Princes of Wurtemberg and Mecklenburg, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and the Duke of Augustenburg, with their staff. In the courtyard, drawn up at right angles to the statue of Louis the Great, a regiment of dismounted dragoons formed one side of the square, of which that facing the statue was constituted by two regiments in masses of grand divisions in close order, with the officers on the flanks; and on the left of the Prince, below, two lines of troops formed a kind of alley for the recipients of the crosses. A band of buglers and drummers, apart at one of the angles of the square, gave a martial welcome to the Prince when he entered and mounted the steps of the statue. There, as he stood, were 'France triumphant over Spain,' 'France triumphant over the German Empire,' before him, and 'Peace' and 'Abundance' nearer at hand; and in monumental rows on each side were old Du Guesclin, grim Turenne, Bayard, Condé, and the later elligies of Jourdan, Masséna, Lannes, Mortier, and the rest of the illustrious sixteen who once adorned the Pont de la Concorde. Higher still lift your eyes over those serried helmets, just across the angle of the statue of Louis the Great, and above the Prince's head, as you look from the left of the Court, you see an inscription on the front of the pavilion. The world knows it. The words are, 'A toutes les gloires de la France.' But the happy recipients of the Iron Cross came up, one after another, to the number of more than thirty; and the Prince said a word or two to all, shook hands with some; and when that ceremony was over he drew his sword, raised it in the air, and with a loud voice called for 'three cheers for the King.' The wounded men in the gilded and pictured galleries far away must have heard the cheers which followed—three great shouts as of one tremendous throat—and then a General, Voigts-Rhetz or Sandrath, called for 'three cheers for the Crown Prince,' which were also given with immense effect, and the drums and bugles repeated a triumphant blare and beat. Then the Crown Prince descended from the base of the indignant statue, and, mounting his horse, rode out to the Place d'Armes, where the Generals and Staff went on foot, to see the march past of the troops."

Lord Charles Bertie Percy, of Guy's Cliff, Warwick, died at Alnwick Castle, on Tuesday morning, after an illness of three days. His Lordship was uncle of the present Duke of Northumberland.

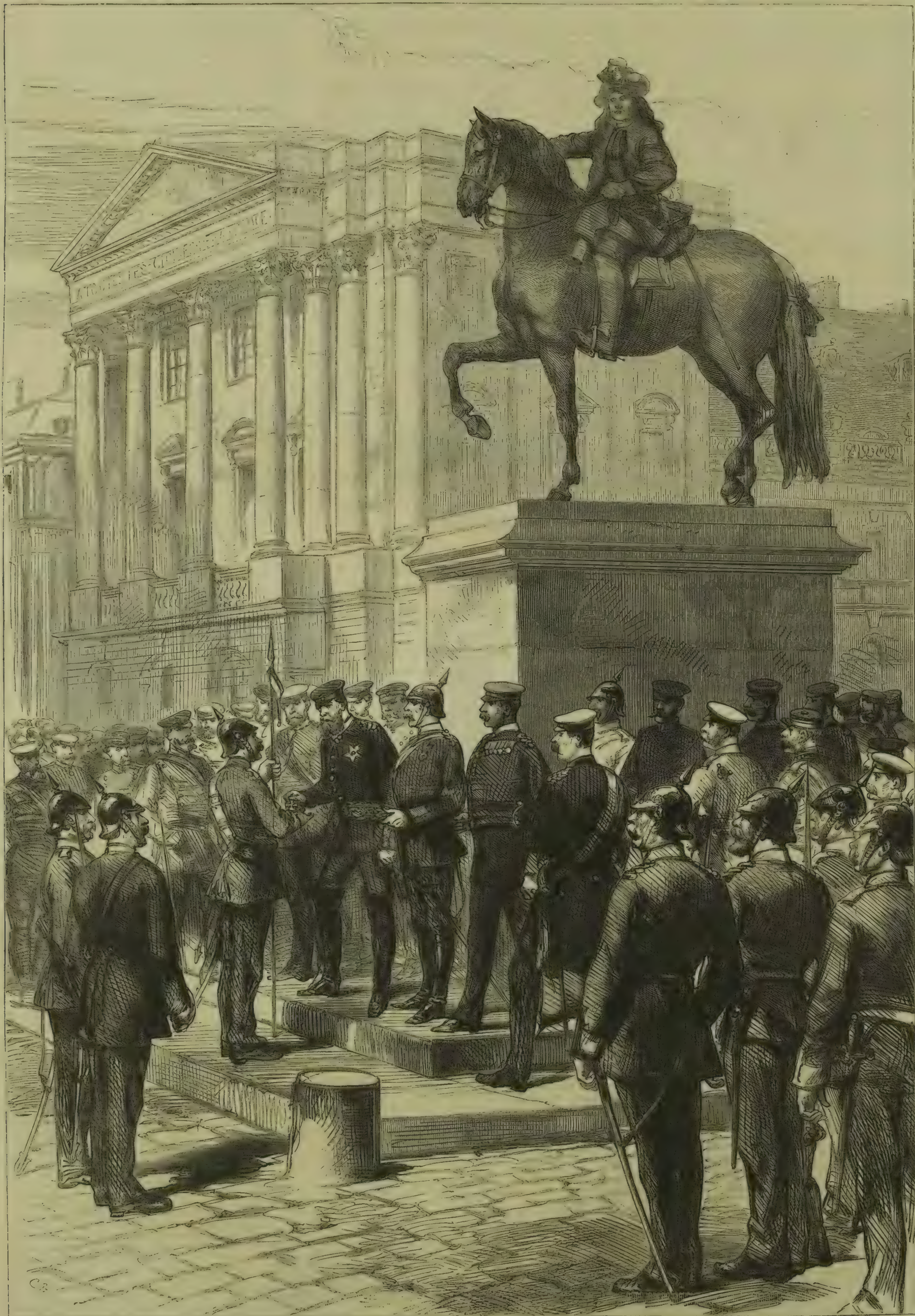
The annual synod of the English United Presbyterian Synod began on Monday, at Birmingham, when an address was delivered by the Moderator, the Rev. John Macfarlane, D.D., of London. The meetings are held in the newly-erected Gothic chapel at Camphill.

The Cambridge University local examinations begin on Monday, Dec. 12, and will be held at thirty-eight centres, of which the following are new:—Manchester (hitherto a girls' centre only), Malvern, Western-super-Mare, Blackheath, Harrogate, Middlesbro', and Donnington.

A petition has been presented to the Queen, signed by more than 2500 women and girls employed in the art of bookbinding, setting forth the great loss and privation they suffer by the stoppage of the trade in Prayer-Books and Church Services in consequence of the withdrawal of the Table of Lessons Bill last Session. They pray her Majesty to cause it to be re-introduced into Parliament at the earliest possible period.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new church at Omagh was performed, on Saturday last, by the Duke of Abercorn. The church is intended to replace one which is not only greatly dilapidated by time, but too small for the increasing congregation. Its cost (about £5000) has been partly raised by private subscription, the remainder having been given by the late Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Bishop of Derry conducted the religious service.

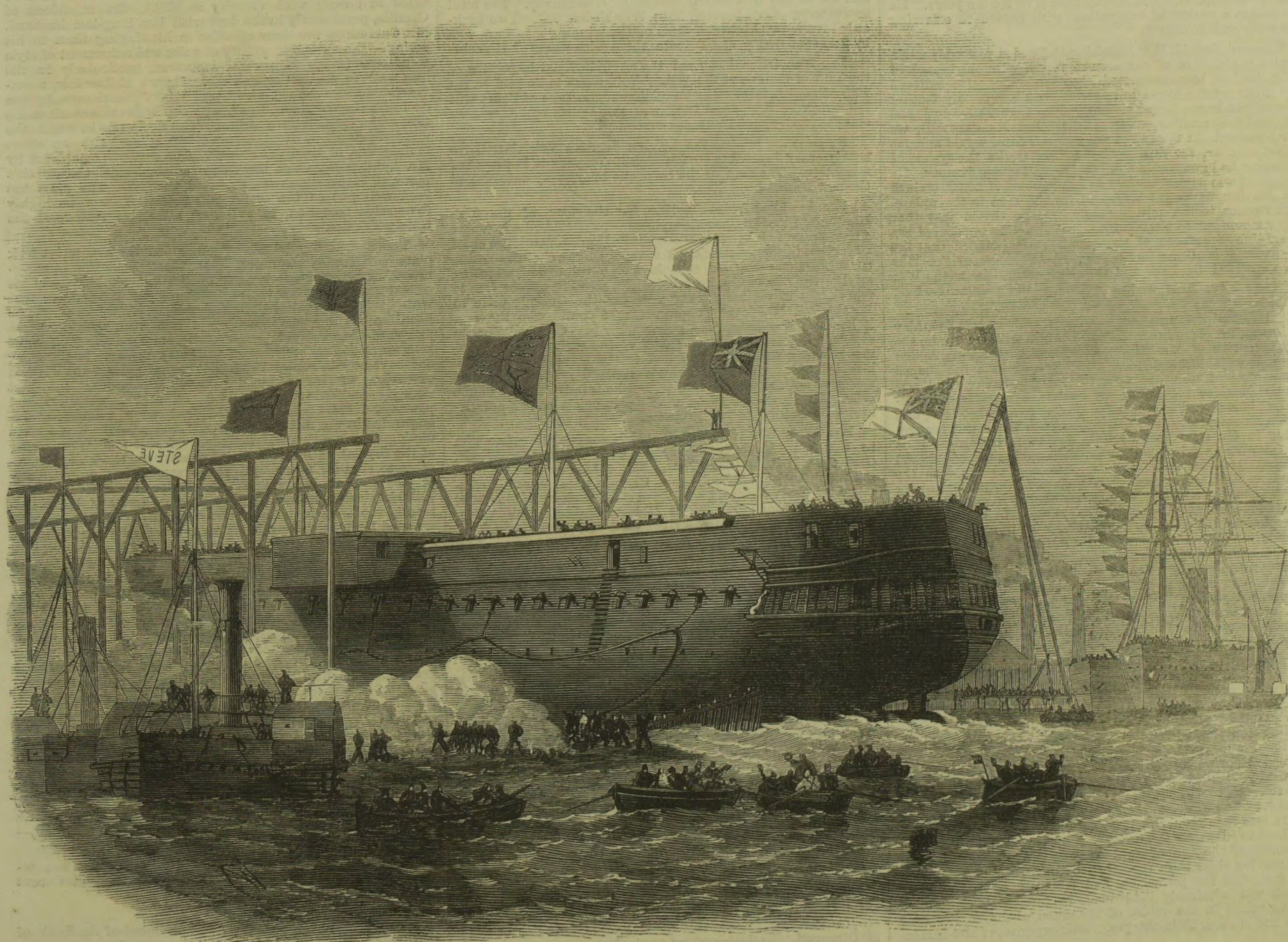
A county meeting was held at Exeter, yesterday week, to consider the application of the Endowed Schools Act to Devonshire. The Earl of Devon, the Earl of Portsmouth, the Bishop of Exeter, Sir John Duckworth, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Sir John Coleridge took part in the proceedings. Resolutions were adopted affirming the advisability of taking into consideration the general requirements of the county when considering the employment of the educational endowments available in the county; and that the education organisation of the county, as far as endowed schools were concerned, should consist of different grades so connected together by exhibitions that the progress of a deserving scholar from a school of a lower grade to one of a higher might be provided for and facilitated. Sir Stafford Northcote said that in dealing with the educational endowments of the county, a substantial portion should be applied for the purpose of female education. An open and generous policy was advocated in dealing with endowments; but a hope was expressed that localisation would not be lost sight of. Sir John Coleridge said the endowments of Devon ought to be confined to Devonshire schools, but not to Devonshire men. Mr. Fitch, assistant commissioner, said there was no intention to sweep all endowments into a common fund and distribute them equally throughout the country.



THE WAR: THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA DISTRIBUTING THE DECORATION OF THE IRON CROSS AT VERSAILLES.



THE WAR: THE RUE DE SAVERNE, STRASBOURG, AFTER THE SIEGE.



LAUNCH OF H.M.S. TRIUMPH AT JARROW-ON-TYNE.

LAUNCH OF H.M.S. TRIUMPH.

The new iron-clad frigate *Triumph*, built for her Majesty's Government by the well-known firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. (Limited), at Jarrow-on-Tyne, was launched on the 27th ult. She is a powerful vessel, of 3893 tons burden by the builders' measurement, and is a very fine specimen of naval architecture. The *Swiftsure*, a sister ship to the *Triumph*, is being fitted out in the same yard, and is shown with the Transatlantic steamer *Wyoming*, and the Lord Alfred Paget, also just launched, in our illustration of the scene. The launch of the *Triumph* was witnessed by an immense crowd of spectators, amongst whom were many visitors from Newcastle, including members of the Social Science Congress, which was then holding its session in that city.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Good-conduct medals, with and without gratuities, have been awarded to 207 deserving non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the Royal Artillery.

Mr. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, who returned from Switzerland on Monday evening, resumed his duties at the Admiralty on Tuesday. The right hon. gentleman's health has greatly improved.

In compliance with an order issued from the Horse Guards, twenty-three adjutants and twenty-nine sergeant-majors belonging to various yeomanry cavalry corps are undergoing a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Hythe.

The Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, drove down to Woolwich, on Wednesday morning, where he held a review of the troops in garrison, comprising the 4th, 7th, 11th, 21st, and Depot Brigades Royal Artillery, the B and C Brigades Royal Horse Artillery, the Riding-House Establishment Troop, the Royal Engineers, and the Rifle Brigade, in all about 3200 men.

The iron armour-plated turret-ship *Cerberus*, which is intended for the defence of Melbourne, left Chatham on Monday, and went down the Medway to Folly Point, where she will take in her shot, shell, and powder, brought round from the Purfleet magazines. When this has been completed she will go to Sheerness. There she will adjust her compasses and take in coal, and will afterwards leave for Australia.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B., made an official inspection of the Royal Artillery at Aldershot on Monday. The splendid appearance of the batteries and their perfect equipment gave Sir James Scarlett great satisfaction. After the inspection the batteries marched past and went through the evolutions of a brigade field-day. The field movements were performed in the most dashing manner. About twelve o'clock at noon the batteries marched to quarters, where Sir James brought his inspection to a close by examining the barracks, cast horses, and stables.

"D." writes a letter to the *Times* with a view of offering some useful and practical suggestions as to our national defences. He would organise a body of armed men so large and so trained as to render the country, humanly speaking, secure, independently of the regular army and its proper reserve, the militia. Supposing that half a million of men would suffice, how is this body of men to be raised? Every man from eighteen to twenty-five years old (for the first year) should be liable to serve in the army of defence. Every district of the country should be required to contribute its quota in proportion to its population. No substitutes should be allowed. If the numbers cannot be obtained by volunteering, the ballot must be resorted to. The service should be for ten years. He also makes a variety of suggestions with regard to officering this army and drilling it.

Viscount Enfield, M.P., speaking at Hendon yesterday week, alluded to the state of our reserve forces, with one branch of which he has been connected eighteen years. He believed that if our reserve forces were placed on a satisfactory footing we need not have a larger standing army than 70,000 or 80,000 men, and that number, on the authority of Mr. Cardwell, we now possessed. At the end of the year our force would amount to that number, for during the last six weeks the system of recruiting had gone on in a tolerably satisfactory manner. He thought it was a great mistake to have got rid of 20,000 trained men, leaving us to get 20,000 ill-trained men in their place. With respect to the militia, there was no reason why that body, amounting to 200,000 men, should not be considered the second line of defence of the country. He trusted that the press would continue hammering at the doors of the War Office until Mr. Cardwell and the other authorities at the War Office had prepared a scheme to submit to Parliament which would place our reserves in a state of efficiency.

An attempt was made in Sheerness harbour last Saturday to blow up the old wooden frigate *L'Aigle* with a torpedo, the joint invention of Mr. Whiteman and an Austrian gentleman whose name did not transpire. This torpedo is a fish-shaped construction of zinc, having a revolving tail at one end, and contains, besides the detonating charge, a quantity of gun-cotton. It is placed in a cylinder similar to a rocket tube, and filled with compressed air, which furnishes the power for propelling it for any distance from 100 to 1500 yards. It is necessary that a ship intended to discharge the torpedo should be fitted with an apparatus for compressing air into the cylinder. The experimental torpedo was dispatched under water from the *Oberon*, which was placed bows in towards *L'Aigle*, moored at a distance of 200 yards. In thirty seconds an explosion took place under the stern of the old coal hulk. A mountain of water, blackened with coal-dust, was thrown up with a noise resembling the discharge of a heavy gun two or three miles off, the stern of the vessel sinking immediately to the bottom of the river. In deep water the ship would have disappeared wholly. When the tide had fallen it was seen that a tremendous hole had been made in her side. It is intended to raise her for further trials.

Experimental test was made, on Tuesday, at Chatham, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge and the Secretary of State for War, of the stationary electrical torpedoes and their appliances, proposed by the Royal Engineers for adoption for the defence of our ports and harbours. One small torpedo was practised upon to show the certainty of action of the floating contact-maker; and one large torpedo, containing 432 lb. of gun cotton, was exploded as a practical example of firing submarine mines at will, and of testing the limits of proximity within which such mines could be placed in respect to each other without the explosion of one doing damage to the rest. The result showed that a radius of above 100 ft. was required. Small mines were afterwards fired on the land to illustrate the firing of torpedoes at ships by the intersection of the lines of sight taken by two selected observers. The moving ships were represented by a squad of soldiers at the trot, and the perfection and certainty of this mode of attack was admirably illustrated by the constant puffs of smoke raised in the midst of the squad whenever it passed over one of these little charges. This experiment also demon-

strated the value of subsoil mines in aid of the defence of fortifications from land attacks. These and other experiments were perfectly executed.

The inquest held, under the custom of the service, into the loss of her Majesty's ship *Captain* has terminated, and the following is the verdict:—"That her Majesty's ship *Captain* was capsized on the morning of Sept. 7, by the pressure of sail, assisted by the heave of the sea, and that the amount of sail carried at the time of her loss (regard being had to the force of the wind and the state of the sea) was insufficient to have endangered a ship endowed with a proper amount of stability. The Court further find that no blame is attributable to Mr. James May, gunner of the second class, and the survivors of the *Captain*, for her loss, and the Court do fully acquit them of all blame, and the said Mr. James May and the other survivors are fully acquitted accordingly. The Court before separating find it their duty to record the conviction they entertain that the *Captain* was built in deference to public opinion as expressed in Parliament and through other channels, and in opposition to the views and opinions of the Controller of the Navy and his department, and that the evidence tends to show that the Controller of the Navy and his department generally disapproved of her construction. It further appearing on evidence that, before the *Captain* was received from the contractors, a grave departure from her original design had been committed, whereby her draught of water was increased by about two feet and her freeboard was diminished to a corresponding extent, and that her stability proved to be dangerously small, combined with an area of sail under these circumstances excessive; the Court deeply regret that, if these facts were duly known and appreciated, they were not communicated to the officer in command of the ship; or that, if otherwise, the ship was allowed to be employed in the ordinary service of the Fleet before these facts had been sufficiently ascertained by calculations and experiment." The officers of the Royal Artillery quartered at Woolwich gave a theatrical performance at the Royal Artillery Theatre, last week, in aid of the widows and orphans left by the loss of the *Captain*. The house was quite full, and the entertainment gave great satisfaction. The Royal Artillery band, under Mr. Smyth, composed the orchestra. At a special general court of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, on Monday, on the motion of Dr. Ramsay, seconded by Professor Donaldson, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the by-laws requiring the election of children to be by ballot be suspended in regard to any of the children of sailors or marines lost in her Majesty's ship *Captain*, provided they are otherwise eligible under the by-laws, and that it be remitted to the directors to make the necessary arrangements for the admission of such children without payment and without ballot." The managers of the Female Orphan Asylum at Beddington have resolved to admit three children who have become orphans by the loss of the *Captain*. The children will be admitted into the asylum at once, without undergoing an election. The London and Westminster Bank and its branches will receive subscriptions for the Captain Relief Fund. The Dowager Countess of Lichfield intends to place one of the orphans of the crew in the National Orphan Home, Ham-common. The *Western Morning News* says that the pillar stand of the *Captain's* compass has been washed ashore on the coast of Spain, and has been forwarded to one of the English Consuls.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A rifle competition took place, on Saturday last, at Wimbledon, between ten members of the E company, Civil Service, and ten of the Wimbledon company, 11th Surrey. The total scores were—Civil Service, 335; Wimbledon, 327. Two tankards for the two highest scorers on the winning side were won by Sergeant Godby and Private Abbot with scores of 41 each.

The War Office has fixed the annual official inspection of the Inns of Court and the Artists' Volunteers to be held on the 26th of next month. The inspection of the Inns of Court will take place in Richmond Park, and the Artists will parade on the University ground, Gower-street.

Recruits are joining the London Scottish Volunteer Corps nearly every day. A new fourth kiln company is in course of formation. The men of the corps are busy every Saturday at the new skirmishing drill.

The battalion prize-shooting for the year of the 37th Middlesex Rifles has been completed. The Bedford cup, value £100, presented by the Duke of Bedford, formed the chief attraction in the first series; for, though but a challenge prize, the winner was entitled to hold a cup value £10, which he might win absolutely, to receive £5, a badge, and be free to represent the regiment next year for the Queen's prize at Wimbledon: Corporal Tuppin, with 58 points, won the cup, it honours, and the prizes going with it. Corporal Tuppin also won the gold challenge medal of the regiment. Government Snider rifles were supplied to the competitors for the breech-loading contests. Private Holland made the highest scores at both ranges, 47 and 46, but he is only entitled to one prize. He also won 5 gs. by making 78 points with a muzzle-loader in six minutes, at 200 yards.

Mrs. W. E. Gladstone distributed, last week, the prizes won by the 2nd Flintshire (Hawarden), in which Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., is Lieutenant. The ceremony took place in the Boys' National School-room. Captain Barnett was in command of the volunteers, and there were present besides Mrs. W. E. Gladstone; Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P.; the Misses Gladstone, and Sir S. Glynn.

The following competitions took place in Scotland on Saturday last:—A rifle competition, which it is proposed shall in future be held annually among the members of the Linlithgow corps, took place at the range of the company on the farm of Hildy, near Linlithgow. The annual carbine competition of the Dunbar artillery corps took place at Winterfield Links. The challenge cup, presented by Captain Baird Hay, of Belton, with £1 added by the donor, was won by Bombardier Thomas Shields. The annual competition in connection with the Hamilton corps took place at the 1st A Battalion rifle range, Cadzow Forest. The prizes numbered upwards of fifty, and amounted in value to about £25. A match between the Ayr and Catrine corps came off at Monkton—twelve men a side; Ayr scored 351, and Catrine 414. The fourth annual series of competitions of the Innerleithen company came off on Friday and Saturday. There were in all five competitions. The Aberdeen brigade of artillery volunteers was inspected by Colonel Mackay, R.A., in the Gymnasium, Queen-street, yesterday week. The total muster of all ranks was 316. After the usual evolutions had been gone through, so far as the limits of the hall would permit, Colonel Mackay complimented the officers and men on their excellent appearance; their arms (he said) were in admirable order; their drill was steady and precise; and he would make a favourable report to head-quarters regarding them. The annual meeting of the Ross-shire Rifle Association began on Thursday week, at the usual ranges, in the vicinity of Dingwall. Exclusive of two series of extra prizes for all-

comers, the programme contained eleven competitions, and the shooting extended over two days. The proceedings were concluded on Saturday by a parade of the battalion, under command of Major M'Leod, of Cadboll. Of the nine companies comprising the regiment, seven were represented, the total muster being 313. After the inspection of companies and manual and platoon exercises, a variety of field movements were executed. Major M'Leod congratulated the battalion on the appearance which it had made, and trusted that under the new regulations every man would endeavour to secure the greatest possible efficiency. He also complimented the prize-winners on their high scores; and, at his request, the prizes were presented by Captain Sir Kenneth M'Kenzie.

MUSIC.

Opera is extending its dominion in London—the Gaiety Theatre now making it a prominent feature in the entertainments there. To Madame Florence Lancia and Mr. W. H. Cummings, recently engaged for the performance of the compressed version of Donizetti's "Betly," is now added Mr. Santley, who appeared, on Saturday last, in an adaptation of Herold's "Zampa," a work originally entitled an "opéra comique," and brought out at the Paris establishment of that name; but essentially, in its libretto, of the romantic and supernatural class. A sort of piratical Don Juan, thwarted in his schemes by the marble statue of one of his victims (endowed with occasional spasmodic action), and sent by the same agency to condign punishment—his next intended being thereby rescued and restored to her lover, the virtuous brother of the vicious corsair—some incidental comic business by a coward peasant and a grimly humorous subordinate of the corsair, are the prominent features in the somewhat commonplace melodrama with which M. Melesville supplied the composer—standing in strong contrast to the charming comedies of which Scribe furnished so many for the exquisite music of Auber. If the drama of "Zampa" is opposed to the ordinary conditions of the "opéra comique," the music fulfils them in their lightest and least important aspect. Hence, indeed, a strong impression of incongruity in the dancelike strains with which the composer has surrounded a tale of ferocity and terror. "Zampa" and "Le Pré aux Clercs," composed respectively in the two years preceding the composer's death in 1833, have enjoyed a long and wide popularity, which can scarcely be sustained, since, with all their admitted prettiness of melody and bright vivacity, there is a want of that constructive power and artistic skill which are to be expected in works of such size and pretension. "Zampa" has been often before heard in London, in its original French shape, and in Italian and English adaptations. The present version is a new translation of the text by Mr. Alfred Thompson, the music being pretty closely adhered to; and the performance efficiently conducted by Herr Meyer Lutz, who presides over a well-selected band and a chorus sufficient to match therewith. The reception of Mr. Santley, on his appearance in a new locality, was enthusiastic in the extreme, and each of his solos was vehemently applauded. The couplets in the first act, the more elaborate air at the commencement of the second act (the *andante* encoired), the rondo in the same act, and the cavatina and the scene with Camille at the close of the opera, having all been given with special effect. Madame Florence Lancia, as the heroine Camille, sang with much expression, occasionally with considerable brilliancy of execution; and, in the final scene with Zampa, this lady displayed real dramatic feeling. Miss Emmeline Cole acted and sang with vivacity as Rita, the attendant of Camille, particularly in the duet with her long-lost husband. Mr. Cummings was more effective in his singing than in his acting. His agreeable quality of voice and refinement of style were conspicuous in several instances, particularly in the barcarolle in the last act. The small part of Dandolo, a conventional stage coward, was thrown into prominence by the capital acting of Mr. C. Lyall, who superadds this merit to his thorough efficiency as a singer. The lively trio in which the terror of Dandolo is manifested was given with an effect mainly due to Mr. Lyall's share. The cast was completed by Mr. Aynsley Cooke as the burly ruffian, Daniel, the corsair's mate. The overture was, as usual, encoired. The piece has been well put on the stage, and promises, from its highly favourable reception, to prove an attractive feature at the Gaiety Theatre.

The second Crystal Palace concert of the new series took place on Saturday afternoon, when the contribution in recognition of the centenary year of Beethoven's birth was his second symphony, in D major, following out the arrangement which proposed that the nine of these great works should be heard in regular succession. We last week spoke at some length of the admirable performance, among other features of interest at the first concert, of the first symphony in C major; and have now to record, in terms of equal eulogy, the finished execution of its successor, in which appear the first strongly-marked announcements of that mighty original power and independent thought that were thoroughly inaugurated in the third symphony, "Eroica"—the first with a distinguishing characteristic title. Of this and its rendering at the Crystal Palace at the next concert we shall have hereafter to speak. Saturday's performance of the symphony in D was of unqualified excellence throughout. The brilliancy and grandeur of climax in the first and last movements, the fiery impulse of the "scherzo"—Beethoven self-asserted here—and the tenderness and melodic beauty of the *largo*—a lingering devotion to the style of Mozart—were all admirably rendered. Saturday's concert introduced for the first time here Professor Sterndale Bennett's "Fantasie-Overture" "Paradise and the Peri"—an orchestral illustration to Moore's poem, first performed at the jubilee concert of the Philharmonic Society in 1862, for which it was expressly composed. Its series of brief detached movements, each in illustration of some suggestive passage in the text, were given on this occasion with a refinement and delicacy that fully realised the grace and idealism of the music. The other instrumental pieces of the programme were Rossini's brilliant and exhilarating overture to "The Siege of Corinth," and Mendelssohn's exquisitely romantic and poetical "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture, played as they have often been before by the same fine orchestra. The vocalists were Madame Vanzini, Signor Foli, and M. Nordblom; the latter a Swedish gentleman, who made his first appearance with considerable success. He has a powerful tenor voice, somewhat of the robust order, sings well in tune, and with much earnest feeling. He gave the air from Haydn's "Creation"—"In native worth"—with so much effect as to be recalled after his performance.

The usual short winter series of Italian opera is to commence, under the management of Mr. Mapleson, at Covent Garden Theatre, on the 31st inst.

Mr. Henry Dixon, of the Issue Department of the Bank of England, died, yesterday week, at the age of seventy, after fifty years' service in the Bank.

THEATRES.

The reopening of the Globe with a Shakspearean revival, thus making the third London theatre where the legitimate drama for a time may be regularly witnessed, naturally demands particular attention. The purpose of managements in reproducing the most excellent old pieces should be the making of a fair experiment whether they retain or not their popularity. To try this properly, the Shakspearean revival should be placed on the boards not only with new scenery, but with the best and most practised actors. Such plays, unless well acted, are desecrated; and should be intrusted only to veteran performers, who are skilled to show them in the best light. In this manner only can old plays be expected to compete with new, commended as these are by special companies, who at our modern theatres represent them in the finest manner. But, alas! this theory finds little favour in actual practice. Too obviously the theatre is taken, not for the due interpretation of Shakspearean art, but for the introduction of some new performer who seeks to establish a reputation by appearing in the principal rôle; the rest of the characters being for the most part misrepresented by the members of a "scratch" company. Of these, two or three are perhaps respectable actors, forced into an ungenial position by stress of weather, and the remainder lamentably incompetent to the business. Of course we except from this charge the experiment now making at the Queen's, where the revival of "The Midsummer Night's Dream" has the advantage of being performed by recognised artists fully capable of sustaining their respective rôles. We wish that we could extend this compliment to the essay now making at the Globe, which, with Mr. Walter Lacy as stage-manager, was started on Saturday, under the direction of Miss Alleyne. The piece selected was the Garrick-Kemble arrangement of Shakspeare's robust comedy of "The Taming of the Shrew." The original in its entirety ought to have been represented, and not this adulterated abridgment. When produced at the Haymarket, under Mr. Webster's management, a few years since, it proved eminently successful, and that good example might have been now followed with advantage. Miss Alleyne undertook herself the part of Katharine, and was thus introduced to the audience in the metrical address previously spoken by Mr. Lacy:—

A young and scarce-tryed actress to your view,
Will first assault you as the untamed shrew.

Here confession is made that it is not the popularity of Shakspeare which is upon trial, but the talents of a fair novice, bold enough to take a playhouse for herself. It is important that this should be understood, in case the run of the revived comedy should not be satisfactory. Miss Alleyne dressed the part superbly, as might have been expected, and showed no small degree of merit in her assumption. A certain degree of crudeness and unfinish was inevitable, for actresses cannot be made at a pinch; a term of sedulous practice and serious study is needful before a strong Shakspearean character can be even decently performed. Allowing for the nervousness of a first night, we can fairly accredit Miss Alleyne with the possession of much vigour and spirit, which occasionally made themselves felt and seen, even in a startling manner. A further acquaintance with the part will lead to more discrimination and more "smoothness," which Shakspeare himself teaches players, through Hamlet, as expedient "even in the storm and whirlwind of passion." Mr. Fairclough, as Petruchio, was cautious to a fault, and treated the text with a reverential care for which he merits commendation. He was certainly not a great Petruchio, but he was a good one, and established a claim to be well-considered by the audience. Mr. Cathcart as Grumio was still more satisfactory, and the rest of the dramatis personæ were respectably filled. The scenery and costumes are new and costly—though the latter are not always appropriate. The comedy was preceded by a new farce, by Mr. Conway Edwards, entitled "Board and Residence," on which we have no report to make, there being literally nothing novel either in its plot or treatment; and followed by a revival of Mr. Palgrave Simpson's old-fashioned melodrama of "Marco Spada." This piece, founded on M. Scribe's libretto, was produced a few years ago at the Princess's, where it was performed in an excellent manner and with excellent accessories. Mr. Walter Lacy, on its reproduction, has taken to his original part of Count Pepinelli, which he still manages to fill with that skill and finesse which become a master in the art of personation. The hero himself, as Baron di Torrida, was cleverly acted by Mr. Fairclough, who sustained the melodramatic interest of the rôle to the fall of the curtain. That of the heroine was undertaken by Miss Clara Weston, who both looked and acted it very well. Altogether, the entertainments of the evening were pleasing. The scenery was decidedly good, and many of the costumes were magnificent.

A new and original comedy-drama, entitled "Wealth," has been produced at the Royalty. It is in two acts. A Camden Town artist has wedded a woman of humble birth, whose presumed taste for fine dress he is desirous of gratifying. One Sir Charles Wylie, his friend, seems to have the same opinion, and sends her clandestinely some handsome robes and laces. The second act removes us to Belgravia, where the successful artist makes a show of reception festivities for his patrons, and indulges himself in certain irregularities which partly justify his wife in accepting the attentions of Sir Charles. These he discovers, determines on revenge, and, in a moment of irritation, shoots the Baronet. The scene then changes to Camden Town; for the previous action has been a dream warning the heroine of her peril, and leading to her restoration. Miss Hodson played Kate, the painter's wife; and Mr. C. H. Fenton, the artist.

The Surrey is now under the management of Mr. E. T. Smith, who has provided the usual sensational entertainment which is supposed to be most to the taste of transpontine audiences. We beg leave to doubt it. The present venture is entitled "Link by Link," and consists of four tableaux. Like the piece at the Holborn, it is a recombination of sporting incidents already well worn on the boards. Even the railway train incident is the same as in Mr. Parry's drama; besides which there is a conflagration after the manner of Mr. Boucicault. It were idle to detail the plot of an extravagant compilation which has not even novelty or originality to recommend it. It was well acted, however, and lavishly appointed with scenery and accessories.

The Clerkenwell theatre, under the conduct of Mr. Pennington, progresses satisfactorily enough in a series of Shakspearean revivals. "Macbeth" was produced on Saturday to a good house, and, we believe, continue to be performed during the next week.

The Earl of Shrewsbury and his brother officers in the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry have presented a silver cup to Mr. James Rodgers and Mrs. Rodgers for the excellent manner in which they have for a long period conducted the theatre at Lichfield.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. M.—Another examination reveals a flaw in your problem. There is a second solution:—1. B to K 6th, Kt to Q B 5th (ch), and mate next move.
H. B. B.—Received with thanks.
T. H. B.—It is not sufficiently problematical for publication.
SUSCRIPTOR.—The last number of the French chess magazine, *La Stratégie*, was published on Sept. 15, 1870.
A. B. X. Z.—The mate you intend in No. 1. is very obvious; and, if we are not mistaken, the position admits of a second solution, beginning 1. B to K 4th.
G. I. B.—Much too easy.
A. W. D.—Your problem, No. 1, in four moves, can easily be solved in three:—
1. Kt takes B (ch) 2. K takes Kt 3. K to K 6th 4. P moves 3. Mates.
H. T. C., of Henfield.—In the second variation Black may play 1. R takes P, as well as move the Kt.
JUVENIS, North Shields.—The key-move to enigma No. 814 is K to Q Kt 6th. Knowing that you ought to have no difficulty in finding the rest.
G. D. S.—He can castle.
BYNG GIRAUD.—Perfectly correct.
W. S. C., Enfield.—In such a position as that you have sent, the difficulty is not to give mate, but to avoid giving it. The mate can be effected in three moves, several ways.
E. D.—If you will send the two positions mentioned we shall have pleasure in telling you by whom they were composed—that is, if we know, or can discover, the inventor.
R. S. and W. H. V.—It is needless to submit the positions you have been good enough to send to the examiners. The fact, upon which you lay so much stress, of their being "first attempts" is sufficient proof of their unsuitability for publication.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1388 has been received from Arthur S. D. T. V., B. A., R. D. T., Vanguard, W. M. E., F. R. S.

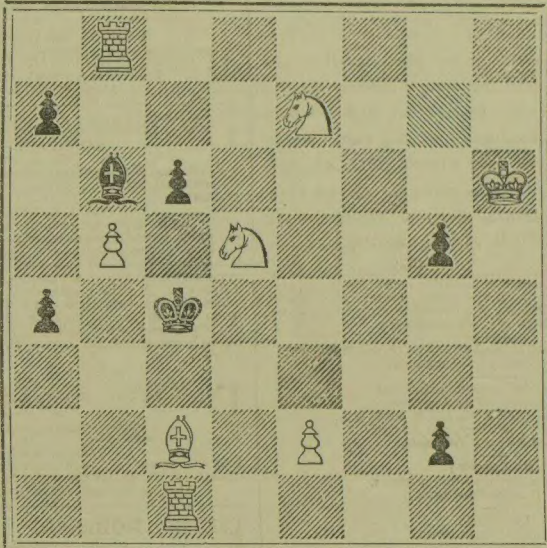
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1389.

WHITE BLACK WHITE BLACK
1. R to K B 6th K to K 4th (dis ch. best) 2. P to K 4th 3. R mates. Anymore.

PROBLEM NO. 1390.

By Mr. W. COATES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MR. W. LEWIS'S GAMES.

We hope to be enabled to say a few words shortly on the chess career of the once-celebrated English player, Mr. W. LEWIS, whose death, at a very advanced age, has recently been announced. In the meanwhile, the few players who remember him, and the many who have heard of him, will not be uninterested in seeing a specimen or two of his play. We present, therefore, a couple of games this week in which he gave to his then pupil, the afterwards famous M'DONNELL, the odds of the Pawn and Two Moves.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. M'D.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. M'D.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. B takes Kt	R takes Kt
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	21. Kt to K 4th	Kt takes Kt *
3. B to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	22. B takes R, &c.	P to K R 4th
4. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to K 2nd	23. P takes Kt	P takes B
5. P to Q 5th		24. K to R sq	P to K R 5th
6. P to K B 5th		25. P to K Kt 4th	R takes Kt P
		26. B takes Kt	R takes B
		27. P to K B 6th	B to K B sq
		28. P to K B 7th	B takes Kt
		29. P takes B	B to Q 4th
		30. Q R to K sq	B to Q 3rd
		31. Q R takes K P	

This manner of prosecuting the attack—a very favourite one formerly—looks mighty formidable; but, when skilfully opposed, it is not found so advantageous to the first player as the less impetuous lines of assault in use at the present day.

6. Kt to K R 3rd P to K Kt 3rd
7. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q B 3rd
8. P to Q B 4th P takes K B P
9. Q to K R 5th (ch) Kt to K Kt 3rd
10. P takes K B P Q to K R 5th (ch)
11. Q takes Q Kt takes Q
12. Castles B to K 2nd
13. P to K Kt 3rd P to K 5th

The extrication of his apparently lost Knight is managed by Mr. Lewis with admirable ingenuity.

14. B takes P Kt to K B 3rd
15. B to Q 3rd Kt to K Kt 3rd

The Knight is now safe, for, if White capture him, he loses his own in return, and will have a bad position into the bargain.

16. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K 4th
17. B to K 2nd B to Q 2nd
18. Kt to K Kt 5th Castles on Q side
19. B to K B 4th Q R to K Kt sq
20. Kt to K 6th Q R to K Kt sq

He would have benefited at least as much by taking the Knight, we believe. For, suppose—

* 21. R takes K B P 22. B takes Kt, &c.

Another Game between the same players at the same odds.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. M'D.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. M'D.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. Kt to Q Kt 5th	R to Q B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	22. B to Q 2nd	R takes K P
3. B to Q 3rd	P to K 4th	23. B to Q R 5th (ch)	P to Q Kt 3rd
4. P to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd	24. B to Q R 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
5. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd	25. B to Q R 3rd	B to K B sq
6. P to K B 5th	P to K Kt 3rd	26. Q R to Q B sq	B takes B
7. Kt to K R 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	27. Kt takes B	Kt to Q 5th
8. P to Q B 4th	P takes K B P	28. K R to K sq	R to K Kt sq
9. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	29. K to B sq	Kt to Q 5th
10. Q to K B 7th	Q to K sq	30. B to Q sq	Kt to Q 7th (ch)
11. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	31. K to B 2nd	R to K B 3rd (ch)
		32. K to K 3rd	R takes K Kt P
		33. B to K 2nd	Kt to K 5th

This compels White to exchange Queens' and paralyse his attack.

12. Q takes Q (ch) K takes Q
13. Kt to K 6th B takes Kt
14. P takes B P takes P
15. K B takes P Kt to K B 3rd
16. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q 4th
17. P takes P P takes P
18. B to Q B 2nd R to Q B sq
19. Castles B to K Kt 2nd
20. B to Q R 4th (ch) K to Q sq

Threatening a very summary mate by taking the Bishop with Rook and then playing the other Rook to K B 6th.

34. B to K R 5th Kt to K B 4th (ch)
35. K to B 3rd Kt to K R 5th (double ch)
36. K to K 3rd R to K B 6th (ch)
37. B takes R Kt to K B 4th (ch)
38. K to Q 3rd R to Q 7th. Mate.

BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of competitors for the challenge cup, value 50 gs., was held at the St. George's Chess Club, on Monday evening, for the purpose of filling up the list and completing the arrangements for the contest. The chair was taken by Mr. H. T. J. Hampton; and Mr. G. W. Medley, late hon. secretary of the British Chess Association, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and added that the challenge cup would be accompanied by a sum of money to be given by the British Chess Association. A second prize would also be given. The following gentlemen then entered:—Messrs. Owen, Ide Burn, Blackburn, Gossip, Greene, and Macdonell. The play began on Wednesday, and will be continued daily till the conclusion of the contest, at the St. George's and the Westminster Chess Clubs.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of his Excellency Don Manuel de Barros-y-Prats has just been proved in London; as also the will of the Rev. Carl August Ferdinand Schwartz, D.D.

The will of Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, C.B., late Captain-General, Governor-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of Tasmania, was proved, in the London Court, on the 8th inst., under £7000 personality. Sir Henry died Sept. 18 last, at his residence, 77, Kensington-gardens-square, aged sixty-two, having executed his will Nov. 23, 1869; it is very brief, and entirely in his own handwriting, appointing his wife, Lady Young, sole executrix, to whom he leaves a life interest in his property, real and personal, which, after her decease, is to be equally divided amongst his children.

The will of William Thornton West, Esq., of Poynder's-road, Clapham-park, was proved in London, on the 7th inst., under £500,000 personality, by Richard Thornton West, his brother; Robert Thornton, his nephew; and Walter John Coulson, the executors; power being reserved to his son William West to prove hereafter. The will is dated Feb. 8, 1867, and the testator died Aug. 15 last. He has appointed his executors trustees under his will, and his brother guardian of his children during their minority. He directs his residence at Clapham-park to be kept up without any material alteration till the youngest child attains the age of twenty-one, and has set apart the sum of £100,000 in trust for the benefit of his son William West; and four sums of £50,000 each for his four daughters. He has left a legacy of £100 and £25 a year for life to his servant Mary Hobart, and legacies to all his other servants. He leaves liberal legacies to his executors and others, all of which are to be paid free of duty. He leaves his real estate and the residue of his personal to his son William West.

The will of Henry Brocklehurst, Esq., of Foden Bank, in the borough of Macclesfield, was proved, in the registry at Chester, under £120,000 personality, by William Coare Brocklehurst and Pownall Brocklehurst, Esqrs., the brothers; Thomas Unett Brocklehurst, Esq., his cousin; and John Fielden, Esq., his brother-in-law, the joint acting executors and trustees. The will bears date Dec. 12, 1865; and a codicil Jan. 25, 1869; and the testator died Jan. 26, 1870, aged forty-nine. His wife, he states, is amply provided for, and he has given to his daughter Marianne Worthington £10,000 on her marriage, and by the will he leaves her £5000 in addition thereto; and has left a legacy of £15,000 to his daughter Constance Anne. The residue of his property he leaves amongst his four sons.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Oct. 8:—

In London the births of 2188 children (1068 boys and 1120 girls) were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1279. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1944, and the deaths 1230, per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2138 births and 1253 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 50 above, and the deaths 74 below, the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 414 deaths, including 27 from smallpox, 11 from measles, 192 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 11 from croup, 16 from whooping-cough, 12 from typhus, 23 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 19 from simple continued fever, 14 from erysipelas, and 35 from diarrhoea. One death was registered from choleraic diarrhoea. The diarrhoea mortality has now subsided to its ordinary proportions. The number of deaths registered last week from smallpox was unusually large, 9 of the fatal cases were returned from the sub-district of Islington West, eight of which occurred in the Smallpox Hospital between the 2nd and 8th inst. The scarlet fever epidemic goes on increasing in fatality, the deaths last week having been 21 in excess of the previous week's return, and the highest number registered during any week since December last. The mortality is greatest in the south, north, and west groups of districts. The disease appears to have settled down like a dark shadow over the Battersea sub-district of Wandsworth, where, out of an aggregate of 113 deaths registered from all causes during the last four weeks, no less than 53 resulted from scarlet fever. During the thirteen weeks ending Oct. 1, 1674 deaths from scarlet fever were registered in London. Of these, 368 occurred in the west districts, 427 in the north districts, 166 in the central districts, 169 in the east districts, and 544 in the south districts. Fifty-two deaths resulted from violence: of these 45 were accidental—including 23 by fractures, 3 by burns or scalds, 8 by drowning, and 7 (infants) by suffocation. Four suicides were registered. Five fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned last week. In the public institutions of the metropolis 203 deaths were registered; of these, 93 occurred in workhouses, 1 in military and naval asylums, 73 in general hospitals, 24 in hospitals for special diseases, 6 in military and naval hospitals, 3 in hospitals and asylums for foreigners, and 3 in lunatic asylums.

During the week ending the 8th inst. 4497 births and 3111 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom, and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 22 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rate in each of the three preceding weeks was 22 per 1000. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—Liverpool, 33 per 1000; Bradford, 21; Manchester, 28; Salford, 21; London, 21; Birmingham, 19; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 16; Leeds, 24; Portsmouth, 16; Sheffield, 24; Hull, 18; Wolverhampton, 13; Bristol, 32; Nottingham, 23; Sunderland, 22; Leicester, 28; and Norwich, 35. Scarlet fever caused 33 out of 106 deaths in Bristol. Dr. Trench states that of 37 deaths from fever in Liverpool 8 were from typhus and 29 from relapsing fever. In Manchester 17, and in Sheffield 18, deaths resulted from fever; in the latter town also 12 deaths were returned from scarlet fever. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 21 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 24 per 1000; and in Dublin, 18.

In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 1st inst. was 32 per 1000. In the city of Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending Sept. 13 were 282 (exclusive of stillborn), and the mortality was at the annual rate of 18 per 1000.

The Earl of Jersey has appointed Mr. John Ross Foord, Mayor of Rochester, and his successors in that office for the time being, to be constables of Rochester Castle. The Earl has granted a lease for a long term of years of Rochester Castle and the adjacent grounds to the Corporation of the city of Rochester, to be converted into a public park for the use of the citizens.

NEW MUSIC.

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